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Chronicle

OF

AMERICAN MEMBERS

OF THE

Broder Mumsen Family

Published by the Society of
American Members of the
Family, Edited by Knud Melf
Hansen, 3200 Montgomery Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

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Prefatory Notes

The names of members of the Broder Mumsen Family are in this chronicle indicated by an asterisk (✡).

When a son or a daughter of the family is entered in the family register by the secretary a number is put before the name, that number consisting of two figures, a Roman figure and an Arabic, the Roman signifying the generation (✡Broder Mumsen counted as the first), and the Arabic giving the number of records in that generation. So the number II 1 before the name of ✡Wunke Brodersen means that he belonged to the second generation and that he was the first member of that generation that was entered.

FOREWORD!

(Translated from the "Chronikblätter").

Children's children are the crown of old men;
And the glory of children are their fathers.
Proverbs 17, 6.

When I was a boy I once had a remarkable dream. I dreamt I was standing on the upper floor of my parent's house, beside me the broad stone wall of the chimney and over me the thick rafters with the roof. I was looking towards the South end of the house and there I saw my forefathers, close together, head by head, blond, bearded heads, now and then intermingled with the white head of an old man. Their forms I did not see, only their eyes looked at me, quiet and calm.

That dream made a lasting impression on my mind. I regarded it as a summons to renew the remembrance of our fathers, and I did my utmost in a feeling of being under an obligation to all those still eyes. So I collected what was known and searched for the unknown, and that which I found I made secure as far as possible by publishing it.

No great things are to be reported for we were and we are people that were going and are going through life without causing much notice, but it is the account of our fathers and as such well worth to be kept by us as a most precious and sacred heirloom. For nothing else came upon us—their fertile fields that brought fruit hundredfold; their dikes and dams, the "golden rings", the bulwarks of the land; their homes that on their high warfs looked like castles into the land; their churches

where they worshipped their God; their wealth and their high standing; their freedom and their pride: it was all taken away and devoured by the wild sea, even into their graves it reached with a ravenous hand and their bones are lying under the sea.

May the Chronikblätter be a means to keep and carry on the record of these our forefathers, of our fathers and also of ourselves and our children to coming generations. Being of the same blood and lineage, let us, therefore, draw the family ties closer, cling together and give these records a place in our homes where they will be well preserved and will be passed down to children and children's children.

Detroit, 416 Livernois Ave.,
May 4, 1908.

Knud Melf Hansen.

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Minutes of the Constituent Meeting of the Society of American Members

In the evening of February 12th, 1925, some of the American members of the Broder Mumsen Family and some of their relatives met at the house of Obmann ✡ Knud Hansen, 3200 Montgomery Ave., Detroit, Mich., to consider the statutes of a benefit fund founded by members in the home country of the family. After due consideration the meeting came to the conclusion,

Not to join said organization, but to send contributions for the fund.

The meeting then constituted itself as "The Society of American Members of the Broder Mumsen Family" and elected the following officers:

President: ✡ Knud Hansen,
Secretary: ✡ Dorothea Hansen,
Treasurer: ✡ Willy Reinhold,
Auditor: ✡ Hedwig Hansen.

Arrangement committee:

✡ Heinrich Reinhold,
Walter Wurst,
✡ Henry Reinhold.

Further resolutions were:

To collect semiannual dues of $1.50 from each family and from each single person of age;

To ask all American members of the family to join this society;

To publish in the English language as soon as convenient a summary of volume one of the family records, the "Chronikblätter", such chronicle to give the line of descent from the ancestor ✡ Broder Mumsen to any member of the family that came to America, and a full record as in the "Chronikblätter" from the time of his or her arrival in this country.

All resolutions were accepted unanimously.

The meeting was of the opinion that the last resolution was necessary for keeping up the connection with the kin in the home country as some of the American members are not able to read the records of the family published in the German language and the descendants of all the members, most probably with a few exceptions only, will not speak or understand that language, therefore, without any records in English, all knowledge of their descent would eventually die out and be lost.

It was stated, however, that this publication in the English language is in no wise to interfere with the "Chronikblätter," and the members were encouraged to continue their subscriptions to the latter as to the main records of the family.

After this the meeting adjourned.

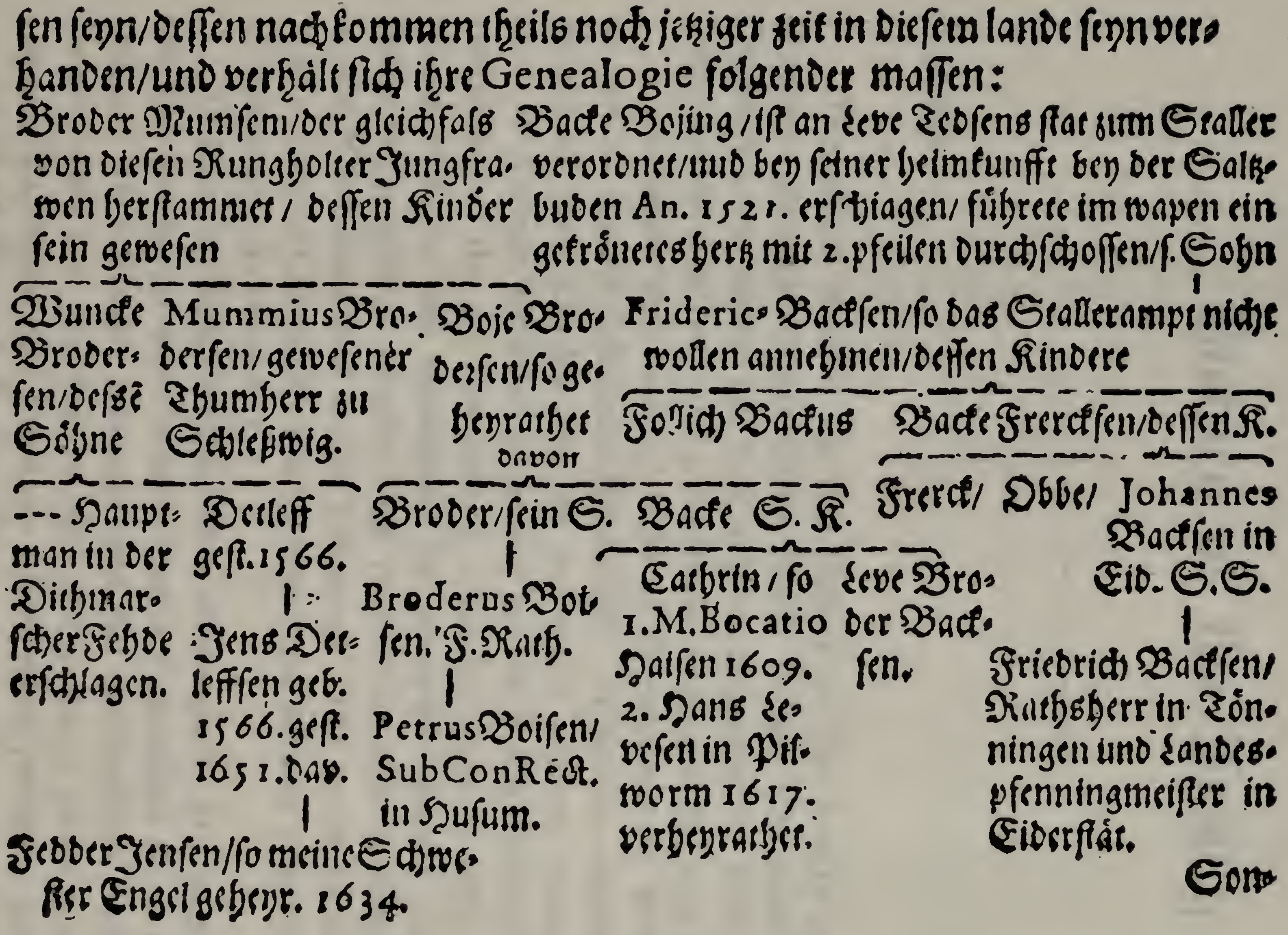
Present were:

✡ Heinrich Reinhold and wife Dorothea;
✡ Willy Reinhold and wife Frieda and son ✡ Robert;
✡ Henry Reinhold and wife Molly and son ✡ Donald;
✡ Emmy Reinhold;
✡ Knud Hansen and wife Alwine and daughter ✡ Engel;
✡ Otto Hansen and wife Ida and daughter ✡ Edith;
✡ Reinhold Hansen;
✡ Dorothea Hansen;
✡ Hedwig Hansen;
✡ Alwine Wurst and husband Walter and daughters Dorothea, Margaret and Roberta.

✡ Dorothea Hansen,
Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions there will be given in this chronicle

1, an outline of the family's history,
2, the line of descent of American members, and
3, a complete record of each of these members and of their descendants.



ſen ſeyn/deſſen nachkommen theils noch jetziger zeit in dieſem lande ſeyn verhanden/und verhält ſich ihre Genealogie folgender maſſen:

Broder Mumſen/der gleichfals von dieſen Rungholter Jungfrawen herſtammet/ deſſen Kinder ſein geweſen

Wuncke Broderſen/deſſe Söhne

--- Hauptman in der Dithmarſcher Fehde erſchlagen.

Detleff geſt. 1566.

Jens Detleffſen geb. 1566. geſt. 1651. dav.

Fedder Jenſen/ſo meine Schweſter Engel geheyr. 1634.

Mummius Broderſen/geweſener Thumherr zu Schleßwig.

Boje Broderſen/ſo geheyrathet davon

Broder/ſein S.

Broderus Boiſen, F. Rath.

Petrus Boiſen/SubConRect. in Huſum.

Backe Bojing/iſt an Leve Tedſens ſtat zum Staller verordnet/und bey ſeiner heimkunfft bey der Saltzbuden An. 1521. erſchlagen/ führete im wapen ein gekröneteß hertz mit 2. pfeilen durchſchoſſen/ſ. Sohn

Frideric Backſen/ſo das Stallerampt nicht wollen annehmen/deſſen Kindere

Joſich Backus

Backe S. K.

Cathrin/ſo 1. M. Bocatio Halſen 1609. 2. Hans Leveſen in Pilworm 1617. verheyrathet.

Leve Broder Backſen.

Backe Frerckſen/deſſen K.

Frerck/ Obbe/ Johannes Backſen in Eid. S.S.

Friedrich Backſen/ Rathsherr in Tönningen und Landespfenningmeiſter in Eiderſtät.

Son-

Mag-Antonius Heimreich's North Frisian Chronicle
2nd Edition, 1668, page 143, lower part.

History of the Family

RECORDS.

The oldest records for the history of the family are contained in Magister Antonius Heimreich's North Frisian Chronicle (Nordfresiche Chronick), of which the first edition appeared in 1666, the second in 1668, the third in 1819 and a facsimile reprint of the first edition in 1926.

Heimreich was born in 1626 at Trendermarsch in the Nordstrand as son of Pastor Johannes Heimreich. After his studies at Lüneburg, Helmstedt and Leyden and an extensive journey through the greater part of Europe, he lived as pastor on the hallig Nordstrandischmoor, a remainder of the old Nordstrand, until his death in 1685. On this small island with its few inhabitants he occupied himself (besides with his duties as minister) mostly with researches and writings for a history of the Nordstrand and North Friesland. The result of his labor was his North Frisian Chronicle, a work that soon became renowned for its completeness and its reliability.

In this chronicle he inserted as stated on its title page "the pedigrees and the descent of some notable persons" amongst them the genealogical register of ✡ Broder Mumsen and his descendants down to ✡ Fedder Jensen, who had married in 1634 the author's sister, Engel Heimreich. Among his authorities for these tables most probably were the writings of Johannes Petreus (Johann Petersen) who died in 1603 as pastor in Odenbüll in the Nordstrand, and who besides other works had compiled a list of all landowners and their families.

For the time since the publishing of Heimreich's chronicle quite a number of public records are available for the history of the family. The foremost of these are: the parish registers of Nordstrandischmoor and of Odenbüll, beginning 1657, those of Hattstedt and of Husum, the "Protocol of the Eyland Nordstrand", beg. 1690, the annotations of Anton Heimreich and of his son and successor, Heinrich Heimreich, to the chronicle, and others.

All information given by any record is published in the "Chronikblätter", either in detail or in the essentials, so that all statements are proved by documentary evidence, with one exception only, and this exception in the VI. generation is proved by such mass of circumstantial evidence that no reasonable doubt whatsoever as to the verity of the statement given can exist.

The first volume of the "Chronikblätter", XVII and 532 pages in large octave, was published in Detroit from 1908 to 1913 by ✡ Knud Melf Hansen, assisted by Colonel ✡ Adalbert Boysen in Magdeburg, Germany. It contains:

> the history of the Broder Mumsen Family down to July 1st, 1901, with 30 lineage tables, a pedigree chart in 6 parts, and 15 family portraits;
>
> a description of the Nordstrand and North Friesland, with 7 maps;
>
> an outline of the history of North Friesland and the North Frisians, with a specimen of the Frisian language of the Nordstrand;
>
> an explanation of the by-names and the family names of the members;
>
> an index of all mentioned names: sons of the family, daughters of the family, wives of the sons, ancestors of the wives, husbands of the daughters, children of the daughters, and all other persons.

This first volume is to be found in the following libraries:

in the United States:

the Library of the City of Detroit, Michigan;
"   "   "   "   "   "   New York, N. Y.;

the Library of the University in Ann Arbor, Michigan;
“ “ “ Congress in Washington, District of Columbia;
“ “ “ Concordia College, River Forest, Illinois;
“ Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois.
in England:
the British Museum, London 19.
in Germany:
the Library of the City of Hamburg;
“ “ “ “ “ “ Leipzig;
“ “ “ “ “ “ Magdeburg;
“ “ “ “ University in Berlin;
“ “ “ “ “ “ Kiel;
“ “ “ “ “ “ Leipzig;
“ “ “ “ Society Herold in Berlin;
“ “ “ “ “ Roland in Dresden;
“ “ “ “ “ for Family History in Hamburg;
“ “ “ “ “ “ History of Hamburg in Hamburg;
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel;
“ “ “ “ Zentralstelle in Leipzig;
“ “ “ “ “ “ Hamburg;
“ “ “ “ North Frisian Society in Husum;
“ “ “ “ Gymnasium in Husum;
“ “ “ Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel;
“ Royal Library in Berlin;
“ German Museum in Nürnberg.
in Denmark:
the Library of the Seminary in Tondern.

In 1923, at the reunion of the Broder Mumsen Family, the ownership of the “Chronikblätter” was ceded by ✡ Knud Hansen to the family, the former to remain editor. It is now published in Husum, North Friesland, in issues of 16 pages. American subscriptions may be entered through the editor.

Other publications dealing with the history of the family are:

The Genealogical Manual (Genealogisches Handbuch), edited by Dr. B. Koerner, Berlin and Görlitz,

vol. 9, pag. 145-176: Hansen and Reinhold with the extinct male lines Friedrichsen and Feddersen (pag. 145: family coat-of-arms);
vol. 10, pag. 115-133: Boisen, Reinhold (Reinholdsen) and Hansen;
vol. 11, pag. 107-125: Boysen (Boisen), Reinhold (Reinholdsen) and Hansen;
vol. 12, pag. 603-609: Boysen (Boyesen), Reinhold (Reinholdsen) and Hansen;
vol. 13, pag. 303-306: Knudsen;
vol. 14, pag. 7-11: Boysen, Hansen and Reinhold.

The Year Book of the North Frisian Society, Husum:
vol. 3, pag. 75-94: Patronymic Names in North Friesland, by ✡ Knud Hansen;
vol. 4, pag. 96-98: Edlef Knudsen, by ✡ Adalbert Boysen;
vol. 5, pag. 70-81: Home country and family researches, by ✡ Adalbert Boysen.

The Statutes of 1902 with notes and a genealogical table, by ✡ Knud Hansen, Detroit, 1902.

Siebmacher's Armorial (Wappenbuch), Nürnberg, Germany:
vol. V, division 6, plate 73: the family coat-of-arms;
vol. V, division 6, pag. 71 and vol. V, division 7, pag. 22: genealogical notes to vol. V, division 6, plate 73.

Our Family Archiv, by ✡ Knud Hansen. Deutscher Herold, vol. 1907, Nr. 12, Berlin, Germany.

North Friesland and the North Frisians.

The Broder Mumsen Family is of Frisian descent, is a North Frisian family. It is mentioned as the oldest family in North Friesland, that means, it can trace its recorded history further back than any other family in that country. ✡ Broder Mumsen, the earliest known ancestor,

after whom the family took its name, lived at Bopslut in the Beltringharde of the Nordstrand.

North Friesland was divided into 16 "Harden", 13 of them on isles in the Northsea along the western coast of Schleswig and 3 on the nearby mainland. Those on the isles like the Beltringharde on the Nordstrand were communities each of them under its own law, its own jurisdiction, its own purely democratic government. They were called the "Uthlande," the outer lands, because of their situation in the sea, and composed the North Friesland proper.

The Frisians of the "Uthlande" were so free, that they allowed in their harden neither cities nor cloisters, neither nobles nor serfs—all inhabitants, the landowner and the tennant, the master and the laborer, were before the law and in costum free and equal in the true sense of the words.

The hereditary landowners were called in the solemn language of the song and the law "Adelijke Boijne" and their sons "Jin goed Boijne Mons Senn". The motto of the Frisians was: "Liewer düed as Slav!" and they greeted each other with: "Eala, fria Fresa!" Therefore Albert Krantz says in his Saxonia, that they were very proud of their freedom: Frisii, superbum genus hominum, quod sibi multum arrogat de libertate.

The harden of the Uthlande were entirely independent of each other, each of them making its own treaties and carrying on its own wars. The men of a harde able to bear arms were under the command of a chosen captain (Hauptmann) who also was their leader in war. The armed men of the 3 harden in the Nordstrand stood besides under a commander in chief (Landeshauptmann) who was usually a member of one of the old, landed families. So was ✡ N. Wunksen commander of the Nordstrander forces and fell as such 1559 in battle in Dithmarschen together with his brother's son ✡ Jens Dethlefsen I.

Adelijke Boijne
Noble Hereditary Landowners;
Jin Goed Boijne Mons Senn
Those Good Boijne Men's Sons;
Eala, fria Fresa!
Hello! (hail!) free Frisian!
Liewer düed as Slav!
Rather dead than Slave!

The harde was governed by 12 elected councilors (Frisian: Redgheves, German: Ratmannen, in latin documents: consules) who also acted as judges at the thing, and who chose one of their midst as keeper of the seal.

At certain times the men of the harde met at a certain place, the thingstead, and held thing. Here all cases, civil as well as criminal, were openly brought up before the board of "Ratmannen", "Domers", and the assembly. After hearing the arguments of both sides a chosen jury decided each case after the old rule: "then they (the jury-men) shall stand in the ring of the thing and put their heads together and decide during standing thing by their manhood and by their honor." The formula of the sentence was in criminal cases: "hebben en gefellet"—have felled one—in civil cases: "hebben funden as en Recht"—have found as a right.

The influence the institutions of the Frisians and others had on the institutions of England and America is emphasized by Dr. A. E. Jenks, professor of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota, as follows: [1]

"The roots of American individualism are fast embedded in a race of men believed to have entered Europe near the close of the Paleolithic age. They were clustered about the Baltic sea, and apparently were the ancestors of the present Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Northern Germans, Austrian-Germans, Dutch, Flemish Belgians, the Norman French, and the Anglo-Saxon Britishers.

The outstanding psychic characteristic of this Baltic race and of their descendants wherever found is individualism—their emphasis on the worth and rights of the individual. The germinal contributions to the gradual development of individual liberty were made in pre-Christian days. With the acceptance of Christianity came the dynamic backing of the Bible to drive forward this innate racial conception of the individual. Thenceforth the typical individual of this northern race and culture has continued to fight against organizations which would hamper and control him. At the same time, a most important fact to note, he has struggled to build up organizations which would safeguard and protect him in the opportunity for greater individual expression.

---

[1] Dearborn Independent of May 17, 1924.

An early expression of this spirit on the continent of Europe was exemplified by the Frisians, in whom the sense of individual liberty was especially fostered and matured. "The Frisians", said their statute books, "shall be free as long as the wind blows out of the clouds, and the world stands". It was from this area of old Frisia that the Angles, Danes, Frisians, Jutes and Saxons, and other tribes, crossed the waters from the continent to England where, in time, they produced the Angle-Saxon race and culture.

— — —

The movement for political freedom in England was crystallized in the early part of the seventeenth century under the name of Puritanism. Puritanism was rank individualism fighting for greater freedom of expression in religion, in government and in private life. At the height of its struggle for political liberty, Puritanism was transplanted to America.

— — —

Thus we have the deep racial tap root of American individualism--a racial feeling of individual dignity and worth in the Baltic race best preserved in Northwestern Europe, carried across to the British Islands and finally transplanted from England to America."

The life of the North Frisians was a never ending fight, a fight with the sword for their freedom and their rights against the usurping power of the kings of Denmark, the dukes of Schleswig, and the rulers of Holstein; a fight with the spade for the sod under their feet against the inroads of the sea. And because of this last grim, unsatiable enemy that at times nearly overpowered them they in the end had to make a compromise with the first, their oppressors, and were able to hand down to their posterity remnants only of their ancient rights.

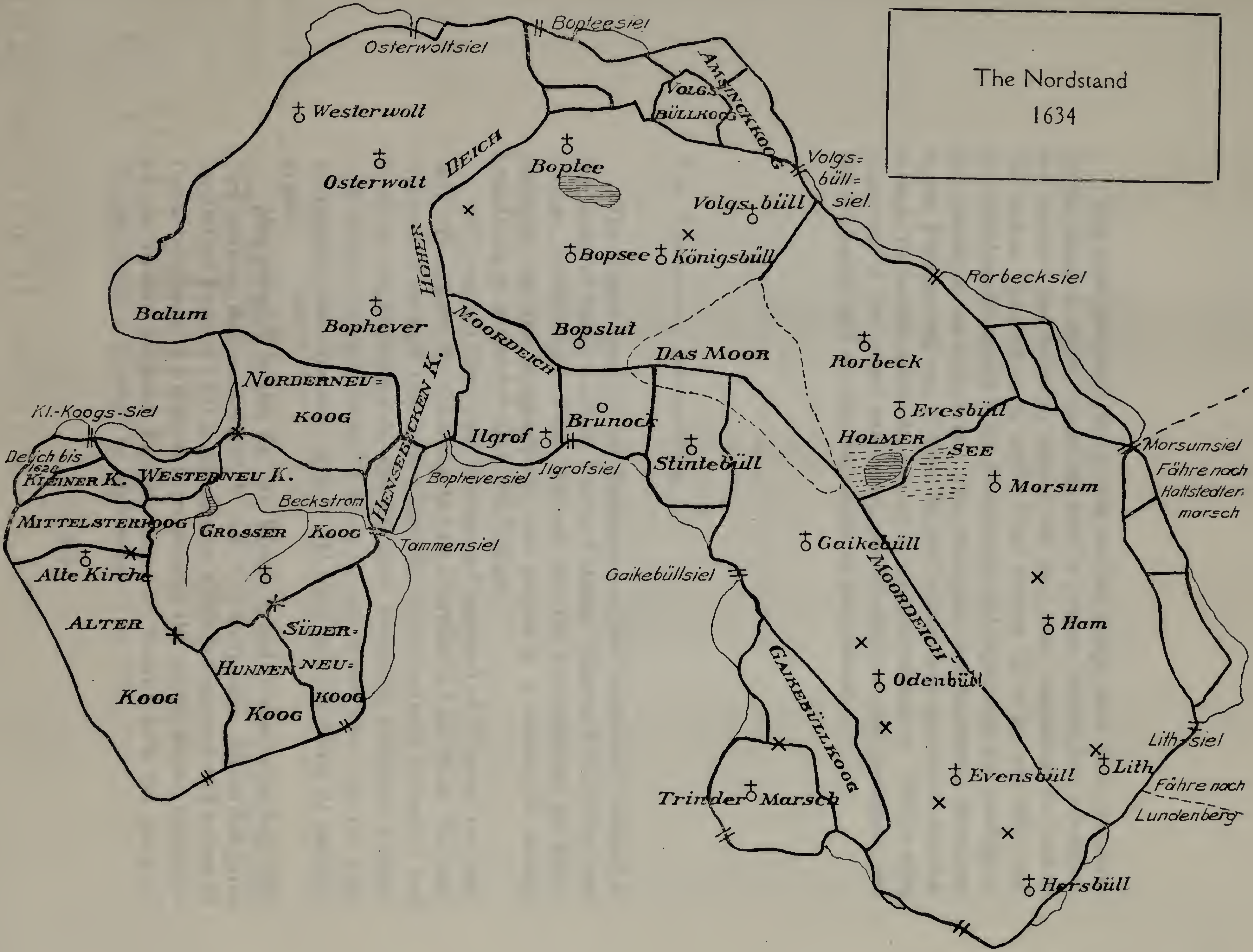
The kings of Denmark claimed a kind of supremacy over them and they had to pay them a "Landgeld", but the Uthlande never were incorporated into the dukedom of Schleswig to which they geographically belonged, and their connection with Denmark was always loose, frequently broken, and oftentimes severed altogether. So in the year 1252, when King Abel of Denmark came into North Friesland with an army to enforce the payment of an extra tax, the Frisians rose, gathered at

their old thingsteads, and swore: "Either King Abel dies or every Frisian dies for his freedom!" They utterly routed and annihilated the army, and when the King with a few of his knights broke through and tried to escape over the dam that connected the island of Eiderstedt, where the battle took place, with the mainland, he was confronted by Frisians and a wagonmaker from Pellworm clove his helmet and head with a battle-ax.

In the following centuries, however, great floods came and took away vast areas of land, and the Uthlanders, decimated, impoverished, and in constant fight to hold their land against the sea, had to acknowledge the supremacy of their oppressors. In 1426 they gave themselves formally under the Counts of Schauenburg, then the rulers of the dukedom Schleswig. But they saw to it that their statutes and privileges were confirmed and granted by the dukes and afterwards by all their successors. And how jealously they watched over these their old rights is shown by an occurrence in the year 1628.

In this year, during the thirty years war, the armies of Tilly and Wallenstein were overrunning Holstein and Schleswig in pursuit of King Christian IV. of Denmark that had lost the battle of Lutter am Barenberge against them. The duke of Schleswig, Friedrich III., wanted to keep himself on a friendly footing with the invaders and demanded of the 3 harden on the Nordstrand permission to have a redoubt thrown up at the Lith ferry on the island and to take in a troop of the enemy. To his the Nordstranders strongly objected and when the duke sent over some of his own soldiers the church bells sounded the alarm, the armed Frisians hurried to the Lith, took the soldiers prisoners, and only upon entreaty of their own leaders suffered them to depart.

In August, after he had little by little sent over a considerable number of his soldiers, the duke came in person with 2 companies, and a meeting with him was held at Gaikebüll. 3,000 armed Frisians gathered and when the duke requested of them to lay down their arms they refused, but sent 12 of their midst as their spokesmen to him. During the negotiaions one of these, ✡ Broder Backsen of Königsbüll, became so excited that he fell down in a faint. "There you see," the wily duke exclaimed, "that you are in the wrong!" took out his balsam and helped him to come to again and stand up.



The Nordstand
1634

Osterwoltsiel
Bopleesiel
Westerwolt
Osterwolt
Balum
Bophever
HÖHER DEICH
Boplee
AMSINCKKOOG
VOLGSBÜLLKOOG
Volgs=büll=siel.
Volgsbüll
Bopsee
Königsbüll
Rorbecksiel
Rorbeck
Bopslut
DAS MOOR
MOORDEICH
NORDERNEU=KOOG
Kl.-Koogs-Siel
Deich bis 1628
KLEINER K.
WESTERNEU K.
HENSEBECKEN K.
Ilgrof
Brunock
Stintebüll
Bopheversiel
Ilgrofsiel
Beckstrom
MITTELSTERKOOG
GROSSER KOOG
Tammensiel
Alte Kirche
ALTER KOOG
SÜDER=HUNNEN NEU=KOOG
Evesbüll
HOLMER SEE
Morsum
Morsumsiel
Fähre nach Hattstedter marsch
Gaikebüll
Gaikebüllsiel
MOORDEICH
Ham
Odenbüll
GAIKEBÜLLKOOG
Trinder Marsch
Evensbüll
Lith
Lithsiel
Fähre nach Lundenberg
Hersbüll

The duke declared that it was not his design with those measures he had taken to subdue them but only to protect their rights, privileges, and statutes, and believing him or not they were compulsed to yield to his wishes. Several earth works were thrown up at the sea-dikes and the duke himself stayed in the Nordstrand and supervised the building of the redoubt at the Lith ferry. This stronghold was extremely obnoxious to the Frisians and one of them is said to have laid a curse on it—that it might lie so deep under the ground as it projected over it. Which wish came true a few years later when the Nordstrand was destroyed and the sea broke right through the middle of the redoubt.

The Nordstrand and the Sea.

The largest island of the Uthlande was the Nordstrand, situated in the middle of them. South of it were 3 islands: Eiderstedt, Evershop, and Utholm, to the North: Föhr, Amrum, Sylt, the Böckingharde, the Horsbüllharde and the Wiedingharde, and around it a number of smaller islands not protected by dikes: the halligen.

In its earliest history the Nordstrand consisted of 5 harden but later only 3 remained: the Edomsharde with churches at Lith, Ham, Morsum, Hersbüll, Evensbüll, Odenbüll, Gaikebüll, Trendermarsch, Stintebüll, and Brunock; the Beltringharde with Evesbüll, Rohrbeck, Volgsbüll, Königsbüll, Bopsee, Bopslut, Boptee, Osterwolt, and Westerwolt; and the Pellwormharde with Bophever, Ilgrof, Old Kark and Nie Kark, 23 parishes in all.

Not included in this list are Rungholt and 6 other churches with their parishes that went under the sea at an early date. Heimreich gives the 16th of January 1300 as the date on which it happened, and as one of the saved virgins of Rungholt is recorded as the earliest known ancestress of the Broder Mumsen Family, therefore follows here the story of Rungholts end as it is told by Heimreich.

"Among all those drowned places is especially renowned the village of Rungholt of which destruction and desolation as well as of its riches the common people both in olden times and now are telling marvelous things.

It is told that upon a time some licentious men took a sow (with pardon!), made it drunk and put it to bed and then sent for the priest to come and administer to their sick the holy sacrament and bespoke that if he should not do after their wishes they would throw him into the ditch. When the priest came and refused to use the holy sacrament in such a blasphemeous way and they stood together considering if they should not do to him what they had bespoken, he escaped unnoticed and went on his way home. But two godless knaves who were sitting in a tavern saw him, went out and drew him forcibly into the house, asking where he had been. And when he told them how God had been insulted and he himself they inquired if he had the sacrament with him and asked him to let them see it. Whereupon he gave them the box with the sacrament which they filled with beer, saying if God was in there he had to drink with them. When the priest after friendly entreaty had obtained the box, he went with it to the church and emplored the Lord God to punish these godless men. Whereupon he in the following night was warned to go out of the country that God would destroy. And he stood up and went away, when immediately a great storm-wind arose, and a high flood came, and Rungholt was destroyed, and nobody saved but the priest and two virgins [2] who the evening before had gone from Rungholt to Bopslut to attend there the church-mass."

This legend about Rungholt's end was handed down through all the centuries. It was believed that it was standing in the earth with its church and its houses, with mills and acres and fields, that in quiet weather one could hear the tolling of its bell far down below the sea, that every seven years in Midsummer-night it appeared in all its former beauty and riches to go down again at the first ray of the morning-sun.

The doleful weirdness of this tale of Rungholt's reappearance is beautifully expressed by Klaus Groth in his "Old Büsum," especially in the last lines:

---

[2] "rich virgins" they are called by another old record.

And sometimes at the low ebb-tide
The homes appear there side by side,

Then points a spire out of the sand
As wer't a finger of a hand,

Then softly is the church-bell ringing,
Then softly is the grave-choir singing,

Then it comes softly o'er the wave,
"Now bury we him in his grave."

But Rungholt did appear again, is to be seen again after 600 years, not as a phantom but in reality, that is—its remnants. The editor of this chronicle stood in August, 1923, on its church-warf and looked out over the fields of Rungholt where furrow by furrow lay as if the plow had left them only yesterday; looked over its house-warfs that showed by the number of wells how many families had lived on each; over its ways traces of which could be seen in every direction. He looked along that way that ran North towards Bopslut, perhaps the same way his ancestress went six centuries ago. And then he and his companion [3] wandered South to the harbor where the dikes could yet be traced and the bottoms of the two sluices, the old and the new one, were still to be seen. Out of one of the posts of the old sluice they cut a piece, a piece of stout oakwood, outside covered with sea-pocks but inside sound and fresh only reddened by its burial of many centuries. And this remembrance of Rungholt the editor took to his home far away in the West and gave it a resting-place among similar treasures of his archives.

But how did it happen that the remnants of Rungholt are to be seen again when even the exact place where it had lain was not known with any certainty?

It happened thus: After Rungholt and the other parishes were destroyed there was a wide bay running into the southwest coast of the Nordstrand, the Rungholt bay. Into this bay the sea stood twice daily

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[3] Mr. Andreas Busch of Morsumhafen, Nordstrand, the discoverer and explorer of the rests of Rungholt.

with its tides, washed away the fertile crumb of the former fields, the black earth of the dike rests and the warfs, and deposited this matter at places where the currents were favorable for the sinking of it. Such places were particularly in the eastern half of the bay, and here after years and years new land grew out of the sea and covered these places with new soil to the height of many feet. In this way the remnants of Rungholt were covered up by the hallig Südfall.—But this new land did not stay.—When in 1634 the old Nordstrand was destroyed, the sea took away again that new land it had built up, and so the hallig Südfall is rapidly disappearing too. And as the soil of Südfall is washed away the old remnants of Rungholt appear out from under it at its shores, and can be seen and visited at low ebb-tide until in a few years they too will be washed away.

The tearing-in of the Rungholt bay gave to the Nordstrand upon the whole that shape as shown on the map: The Nordstrand 1634.

The by far greater part of its soil was very fertile. Johannes Petreus, from 1565 to 1603 pastor in Odenbüll, born in the rich country of Angeln, east of North Friesland, says in his description of the island that it was of a "miraculosa ubertas", of a miraculous fertility. He tells of acres that within the memory of man never had been dunged, that never had rested and yet yielded year after year their grain in abundance; of the stout cattle that filled the green fields; of the 15 harbors (Siele) filled in fall with ships to export the affluence of the land to the mainland, to Holland, to England. And Heimreich mentions a field that in 1624 produced 599 "Tonnen" of barley out of 9½ "Tonnen".

But the Nordstrand also had a small area of very poor soil, the "hoge Moor", the High Moor, situated between the Beltringharde and the Edomsharde. It was, as the name implies, an elevated moor-land, not inhabited nor cultivated, and belonged to the surrounding parishes: Bopslut, Köningsbüll, Volgsbüll, Rorbeck, Evesbüll, Gaikebüll, Stintebüll, and Brunock, who used it mainly for obtaining there their fuel (peat). South of this moor, in the parishes of Stintebüll and Brunock, were the weakest spot in the dike defense line of the island. Into the Rungholt bay stood along its western side the mighty Fallstream and hammered with tide after tide, with storm-flood after storm-flood at its

northern shores, and finally broke through and tore asunder and destroyed the old Nordstrand.

This happened in 1634 when came the last, the most horrible day of the island, and one may say, of the old North Friesland.

On the 10th of October it still lay there, a green lowland filled with fatness and plenty, the joy, the strength, the heart of the Uthlande, without any forebodings of its nearing fate, after centuries of terrible losses and sad experiences feeling itself safe once more behind its shortly before strengthened dikes. To the West and South dark masses of clouds were standing over the sea, though there was no wind—it was the dead calm before the storm. Far away it was lightning, and when the long, dark night set in, the sea-gulls forsook their haunts in the sea and took their flight landwards.

The morning of the 11th October came, the last morning. Blood-red the sun rose and shone down once more on the beautiful island within its "golden ring," with its green meadows and grazing herds, its fertile fields, its churches and mills, its quiet villages on their warfs, and its able, thrifty people, that put their trust in God and in themselves; once more the church-bells were inviting the faithful to church, for it was a Sunday; once more they came together in the houses of their God and prayed, and raised their voices in a song of praise to the Lord, although the thunder rolled already above their heads and the rain was coming down in torrents; once more the families gathered at their free hearths and sat around their well provided tables in peace—not knowing it was for the last time.

Then the storm broke, the disastrous southwest-storm that took away thousands and left other thousands nothing but the poor, naked life. I will not try to describe the roaring and shrieking of the hurricane that in the evening rushed through the air like a mad monster; nor the thundering of the waves breaking against and at last over and through the dikes; nor the tearing away of the warfs and the homes; and least of all, not the still prayers and sighs of the dying.

In about one hour all was over. Then the Nordstrand had ceased to exist, then 6,214 of its people were dead, the sea-dikes broken in 44 places, the homes and the happiness of over 8,000 destroyed. Only 2,633

of the inhabitants were alive after this night of terror, but destitute and without hope when they looked upon their ruined homes and warfs, upon their torn dikes through which the merciless sea went in and out, upon their fields strewn with the dead of man and beast, and, most of all, when they thought of the coming winter with its frost and snow, with new storms and floods and new misery, and of their own nakedness in the midst of the wild elements.

All the winter the land lay open to the sea, and when in the following years the rest of the Nordstranders tried to reclaim their island and close their dikes, only the Pellwormharde partly succeeded, the Beltringharde and the Edomsharde could alone not master the wild waters and could not find any help to do it. They saw their land reduced to a number of open halligs that were rapidly getting smaller and smaller and would finally be washed away altogether. And in 1652 the duke Friedrich III. disinherited them, took away all property in the two harden, their land and their homes, and gave it to a company of Hollanders who began building new dikes and succeeded in securing a part of the southern area of the Edomsharde, what is now the west-side of the new Nordstrand.

Thus those of the old landowners that wanted to stay in their home country had to buy or to rent their former property from the new owners, but these, it seems, were very tolerant and friendly towards them. Although themselves Catholics, they let them keep the church at Odenbüll, the only one that was left of the 19 churches in the two harden; they had the jurisdiction, but they selected the 7 ratmannen out of the old inhabitants—in short, the new owners showed more of a heart towards them than the duke ever had done.

So all that was left of the Beltringharde and the Edomsharde was this new Nordstrand, the Moor, and the so-called Hamburger hallig, a small part of the north-east corner of the old Nordstrand. The Moor was after the flood settled by such that owned some of it and by such that were swept to its shores in the flood and saved, so that in 1640 there already were 23 homes on it, and in 1642 a minister could be called, in 1656 a church be built.

Friesian of the Nordstrand.

As a specimen of the Friesian spoken on the old Nordstrand follow here the last two verses of Mag. Antonius Heimreich's "Miren Söngh" (Morning Song) written by him in 1661, together with a literal translation by the editor.

Leth nat apthien ün kamme
Let not up-draw and come
Fiürwere ün gruwlick Win,
Firework (lightning) and gruesome wind,
Hat üsse leth nat namme
It (=what is) ours let not take
Di Flödh, störm ün göthrinn,
The flood, storm and gush-rain,
Behüdd ver Krigh ün Brön,
Protect from war and burning (fire),
Ver heyel-schlaagh ün schneien,
From hail-storm and snowing,
Ver Schelme, Thieff ün Heien,
From rascals, thief and falsehood,
Erhuel ja Liud ün Lönn.
Preserve, yea, people and land.

Min hüss, min hoeff, min Leeven,
My house, my farm, my life,
Min göd, min Lönn ün Sönn,
My goods, my land and sand,
Un wat dü mi örs jeeven,
And what thou me else given,
Wüff, Beern ün hiele Keen,
Wife, children and whole kin,
Nam dü, O Godd, in aacht,
Take thou, O God, in (thy) care,
That awr mi ün hat minne
That over me and it (=what is) mine
Di böse Gist ich finne

The evil ghost not finding
Mey ynigh waalt ün macht.
May any power and might.

THE FAMILY.

The ancestor of the family, ✡ Broder Mumsen, was living at Bopslut in the Beltringharde, for one of his three sons, who was canon in Schleswig, is mentioned as "Mummius Brodersen of Bopslut", and because he as a clergyman was not supposed to have a domicil, Bopslut signifies that of the father. ✡ Broder Mumsen was a descendant of one of the Rungholter virgins [4], mentioned before. His youngest son, ✡ Boje Brodersen, married Follich Backens, and their son, ✡ Broder Bojesen I., is mentioned as hereditary landowner (Erbsass) in Königsbüll. In the neighboring parishes of Bopslut and Königsbüll, therefore, we find the first known generations of the family.

With the sons of ✡ Broder Mumsen the family was divided into two branches, the elder branch, the descendants of ✡ Wunke Brodersen, and the younger, those of ✡ Boje Brodersen.

At the time of the flood of 1634 there lived in the Nordstrand of the elder branch ✡ Jens Dethlefsen II. and his son ✡ Fedder Jensen. Of the younger branch ✡ Peter Boysen (Petrus Boethius) lived as con-rector in Husum, and it is stated that he lost by the flood all the property he had in the Nordstrand. Probably ✡ Broder Backsen, mentioned before, and his brother, ✡ Leve Backsen, were also living there at that time but nothing is known about them nor of their sister ✡ Volich Backens.

After the destroying of the Nordstrand we find the elder line on the Moor where ✡ Fedder Jensen and his wife, Engel Heimreich, most

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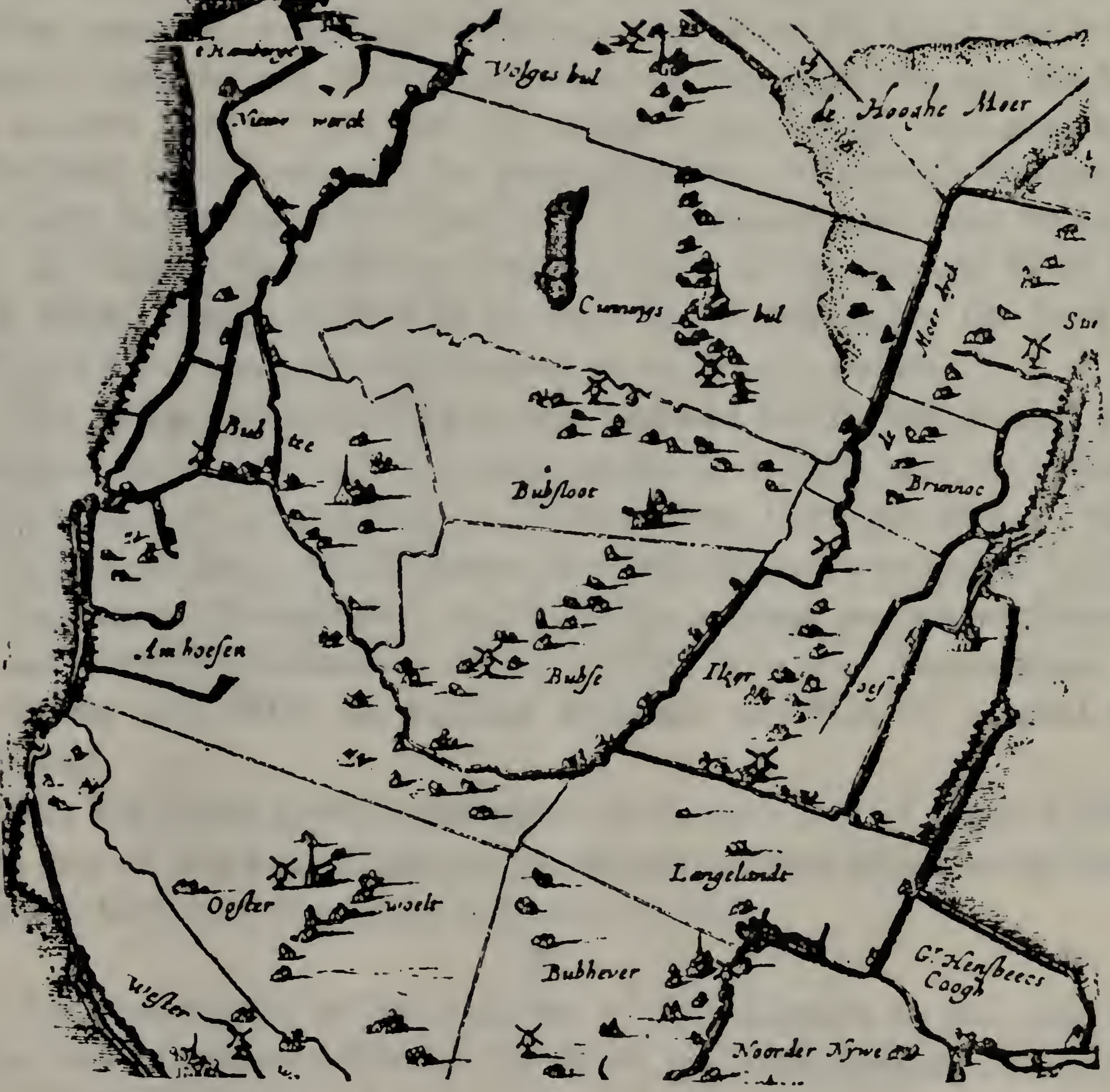
[4] "Thus the history of this family reaches back into a realm full of storm reminiscences that already went down in the twilight time of the saga." Felix Schmeisser, in the Husumer Nachrichten, 1923.


Niewe werck
Volges bul
de Hooghe Moer
Cunnags bul
Moer sted
Sw
Bub tee
Bubſloot
Brunoe
Amhoeſen
Bubſe
Ikor
Langelandt
Oeſter woelt
Weſter
Bubhever
Gr Henſbeecs Coogh
Noorder Nywe

Bopslut and its Neighborhood
Enlarged from the Publication of the Society
for the History of Schleswig-Holstein.
Vol. 42

probably were initiative in the calling as minister of the latter's brother, Sebastian Heimreich, and afterwards of her younger brother, Anton. The eldest son of ✡ Fedder Jensen was landowner and rathmann on the new Nordstrand, the second son, ✡ Johann Feddersen, lived in Husum, and the youngest, ✡ Reinhold Feddersen, stayed on the Moor, for in accordance with the old Nordstrander law the youngest son was the heir and had the right to "pay out" his brothers and sisters. His grandson, ✡ Reinhold Hinrichsen, and his great-grandson, ✡ Friedrich Hansen I., also went to the new Nordstrand where the majority of their descendants, the families Reinhold and Hansen, still is living. On the Moor the elder branch became extinct in the male line in 1826 after the flood of 1825 had taken away the last remnant of its former wealth.

The younger branch of the Broder Mumsen Family was divided with ✡ Broder Boysen, Dr. jur. and burgomaster in Husum, and his brother, ✡ Levin Boysen, burgomaster in Aschersleben, Germany, into an elder and a younger line. The Husumer line died out in the male line in 1720 but the younger flourished in a straight line without any known branching and is now represented by Major ✡ Wolf Boysen in Aschersleben.

In the year 1902 the families Reinhold and Hansen adopted the following:

We, the undersigned, descendants in the male line of Hinrich Reinholds, son of Reinhold Feddersen on Nordstrandisch-Moor, accept herewith and bind ourselves to the following statutes:

§1.

The descendants in the male line of the ancestors in the male line of the above mentioned Hinrich Reinholds and their daughters are members of our family.

§2.

The oldest male member of age of the for the time being oldest line of descent is family-elder.

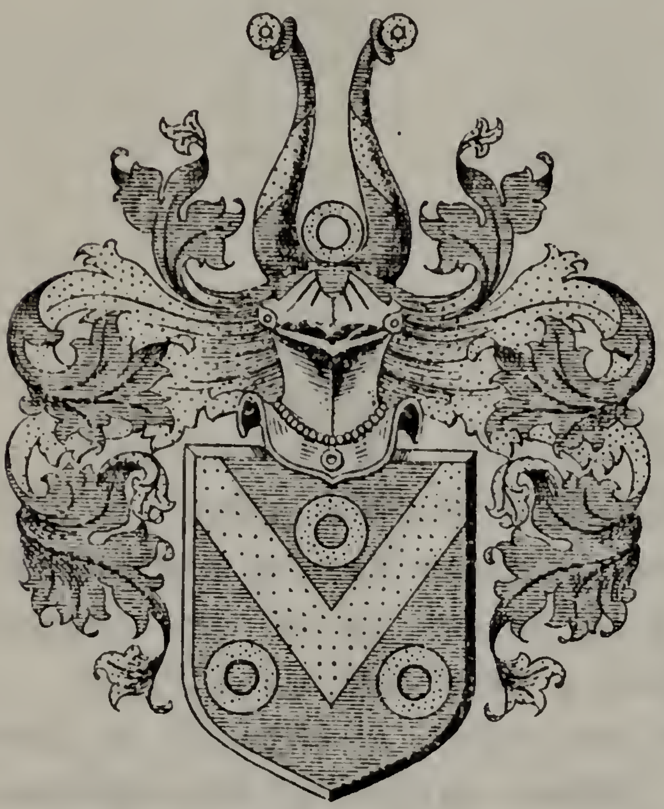
§3.

If a member does not accept the eldership, resigns therefrom, or by resolution of the family is released from it, then the next entitled shall be authorized to hold that office as a substitute.

§4.

The members shall report all births, marriages, and deaths in their own families to the family-elder, whose duty it shall be to have such reports duly entered into the family-register.

§5.



The accompanying coat-of-arms: in a blue field a golden chevron reversed and three (1, 2) golden rings, on the helmet two blue horns carrying the insignia of the escutcheon reversed, helmet covers blue and golden, is the coat-of-arms of our family as it is recorded in Siebmacher's Armorial in volume V, division 6, plate 73 [5], and we request our descendants and all other members to hold it and to use it as an emblem and a token of our family.

This we confirm with our own hand and our affixed seal. A. D. 1902.

(SEAL.)

Christian Paul Reinhold, Westendeich.
Lorenz Friedrich Reinhold.
Boy Jacob Reinhold.
Jens J. Reinhold.
Christian Paul Reinhold, Moordeich.
Peter Albrecht Reinhold.
Ingwer Reinhold.
Chr. V. Hansen.
Volquard Bahne Hansen.
John Boy Hansen.
Johann Jonas Hansen.

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[5] also in the Lexicon of Armorial Bearings of the Society Herold in Berlin, Germany.

Matthias Hansen.
Knud Melf Hansen.
Heinrich Hansen. Oevenum auf Föhr.
Hans Marten Hansen.
Peter Nicolay Hansen.
Peter F. Reinhold.
Heinrich J. Reinhold. Kiel.
Christian Friedrich Reinhold. Husum.
Hans Friedrich Hansen.
John Hansen.

On October 9th, 1906, the family-elder, ✡ Christian Paul Reinhold III., appointed ✡ Knud Melf Hansen secretary of the family and entrusted him as such especially and in accordance with §4 of the above statutes with the keeping of the family-register.

In 1923, on July 22nd, a meeting of the family, a family-day, was held on Nordstrand which was attended by the great majority of the members and by a large number of relatives. All at that time known existing branches were represented, the Reinholds, the Hansens, and the Boysens.

At this gathering the following paragraphs were added to the Statutes of 1902:

§6.

To the meeting on family-days shall be invited the sons and daughters of the family with their wives, husbands, and children.

§7.

The sons and the daughters of the family, being of age, and the wives of the sons are entitled to vote and are eligible.

§8.

The entire membership of the family as designated in §1 of the statutes shall henceforth be known as "The Broder Mumsen Family" (Das Broder Mumsen Geschlecht).

§9.

The board of officers shall consist of the family-elder, the secretary, and the obmannen. [6]

Amendment 1: In case of vacancy the offices of the secretary and of the obmannen shall be filled through appointment by the remaining officers, and such appointment shall be valid until on the next family-day a successor is duly elected.

Amendment 2: The board of officers conducts all matters and affairs of the family according to statutes and resolutions; the family-elder presides in meetings of the board as well as on family-days; the secretary is the keeper of the family-register and the recorder at all meetings of the family; and the obmannen are to assist these above named officers in all matters and affairs concerning the family.

§10.

The Broder Mumsen Family accepts the "Chronikblätter" as its own publication.

Other resolutions adopted were:

Resolved to appoint ✡ Knud Melf Hansen editor of the "Chronikblätter" and the secretary of the family assistant-editor;

Resolved to hold a family-day every third year;

Resolved to postpone the consideration of a family-fund on account of the unfavorable conditions of the country.

In the fall of 1924 when the German Mark was stabilized the members on Nordstrand founded this fund as mentioned before in this chronicle.

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[6] obmann=deputy of the family—elder.

The Names in the Family.

The names used in the family are of three kinds: given names, by-names, and family names.

According to the old Frisian rules a child was named after the ancestors of its parents: its grandparents, its great-grandparents, etc., the names of such that were dead taken first, and when they were taken up, those of the living. If a child died, its name was given to the next born of the same sex.

These rules were generally adhered to down to the present time. So is the editor's elder brother, ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen II., born in 1847, named after his father's father, ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen I., who died in 1845, and he himself, ✡ Knud Melf Hansen, born 1858, after his mother's father, Knud Melf Knudsen, who died in 1828.

Out of these given names the by-names were derived that were used in the family down to 1775 when they were abolished by law. They were "patronymica", that means, they signified the sons and daughters of a certain father.

The by-name of a son was formed by suffixing to the father's given name in the genitive case the Frisian word for son=sen (senn).

For example:

VI 1. ✡ Dethlef Feddersen
his wife, Dorothea Dethlefs, (born: Cosmus)

VII 1. ✡ Johann Dethlefsen   VII 5. ✡ Engel Dethlefs

The full by-name of the above son Johann, therefore, would be after that rule: Dethlefssen, but as the genitive-s is silent it was in most cases dropped and the by-name written as here: Dethlefsen. Johann Dethlefsen, therefore, means: Johann, Dethlef's son=Johann, the son of Dethlef.

The by-name of a daughter was formed in the same way, only it stands elliptical, the second part of the compound is omitted and only the first part, the given name of the father in the genitive case, is left. The complete by-name of the daughter Engel in the above example would be: Engel Dethlefsdoghter=Engel, Dethlef's daughter=Engel, the daughter of Dethlef.

The by-name of a wife was like that of her daughters with the difference that it had only possessive meaning, the omitted word being "wüff"=wife. Dorothea Dethlefs=Dorothea, Dethlef's wife=Dorothea, the wife of Dethlef.

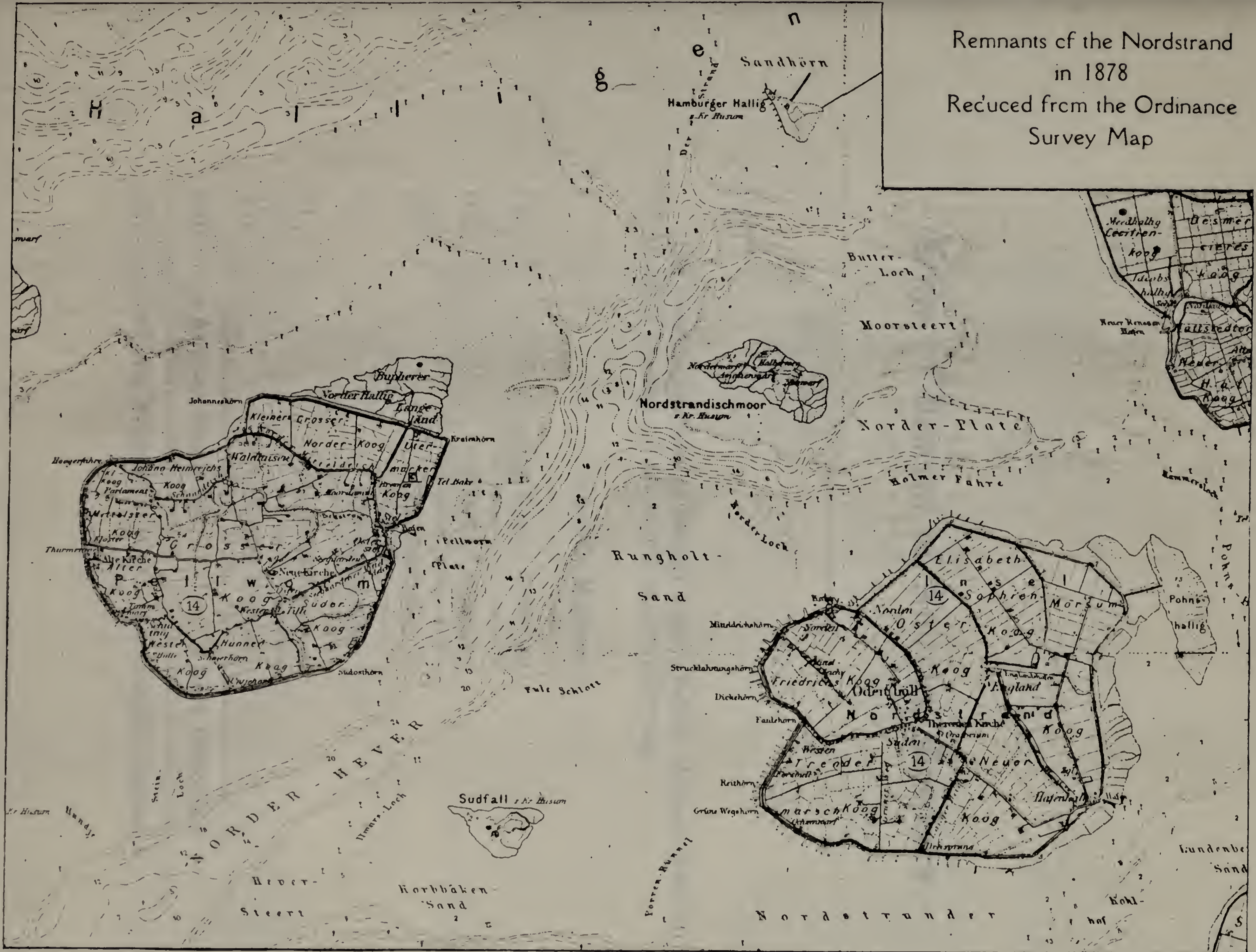
When the by-name of a father was kept by his son as his last name it lost its character as a by-name and became a family name.

For example:

VIII 9. ✡ Hans Hinrichsen

IX 12. ✡ Hinrich Hansen I.	IX 14. ✡ Friedrich Hansen I.
X 18. ✡ Hans Hinrich Hansen	X 27. ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen I.

In this extract the second names of the first two generations are patronymic by-names, but the Hansen in the last line is a family name, the regular by-names, Hinrichsen and Friedrichsen, having been shortened to second given names, Hinrich and Friedrich.



Remnants of the Nordstrand
in 1878
Reduced from the Ordinance
Survey Map

Halligen
Sandhörn
Hamburger Hallig
Der Strand
Butter-Loch
Moorsteert
Nordstrandischmoor
Norder-Plate
Holmer Fahre
Norder Loch
Rungholt-Sand
Bupherer
Norder Hallig
Langeland
Johanneshörn
Kleiner
Grosser Norder-Koog
Utermarker
Kreienhörn
Tel Bake
Pellworm
Plate
Johann Heimreichs Koog
Parlament
Mittelster Koog
Kloster
Alte Kirche
Alter Koog
Grosser Koog
Pellworm
Neue Kirche
Süder Koog
Hunnen Koog
Westerkoog
Sudosthörn
Thurmwarf
Hooger Fähre
Fule Schlott
Norder Hever
Sudfall
Norderhever Sand
Hever-Steert
Korbbäken-Sand
Forren Runnel
Elisabeth Sophien Koog
Morsum
Pohnshallig
Oster Koog
Friedrichs Koog
Odenbüll
Nordstrand
England
Neuer Koog
Treeder Koog
Marsch Koog
Süden
Norden
Mindrichshörn
Strucklahnungshörn
Dickehörn
Faulehörn
Krithörn
Grüne Wegehörn
Nordstrander
Lundenbe Sand
Kohlhof
Hattstedter
Cecilien Koog
Desmercieres Koog
Neuer Koog
Pohns-H
Kammerloch
14

Lines of Descent of America Members

NAMES.

The names in the lines of descent from ✡ Broder Mumsen down to the American members of the family are the following:

I.	✡ Broder Mumsen	
II.	✡ Wunke Brodersen	
III.	✡ Dethlef Wunksen	
IV.	✡ Jens Dethlefsen II.	
V.	✡ Fedder Jensen	
VI.	✡ Reinhold Feddersen	
VII.	✡ Hinrich Reinholds	
VIII.	✡ Reinhold Hinrichsen	✡ Hans Hinrichsen
IX.	✡ Peter Reinhold I.	✡ Friedrich Hansen I.

	✡P. R. I.	✡F. H. I.				
X.	✡ Christian Paul Reinhold I.	✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen I.	✡ John Hansen I.			✡ Peter Hansen I.
XI.	Reinhold ✡ Hinrich IV.	✡ Christian Friedrich Hansen	✡ Gondola Catharina Hansen II. (see Amer. members)	✡ Friedrich Valentin Hansen (see Amer. members)	✡ Maria Wilhelmina Hansen (see Amer. members)	✡ Volquard Bahne Hansen
XII.	✡ Christian Friedrich Reinhold	✡ Knud Melf Hansen (see Amer. members)				✡ Johann Peter Hansen (see Amer. members)
XIII.	✡ Heinrich Jacob Reinhold (see Amer. members)					

ANNOTATIONS TO THE NAMES.

On the following pages are given the dates, etc., to the foregoing names.

I. ✡ Broder Mumsen

was the son of a Mume (Mumme, Mome, Momme) as his by-name shows, and as the Codex historiæ Germaniæ mentions a Merd Bennessen and a Mome Nerissen, 1377 resp. 1452 on a "gaard" (large farm) in the Beltringharde, there is a possibility that they were the father, resp. the great-grandfather of ✡ Broder Mumsen, the time and the names perfectly agreeing, but nothing definite is known. The line of descent in

that case would be: Benno—Merd Bennessen, 1377—Neris Merdsen—Mome Nerissen, 1452—✡ Broder Mumsen.

II 1. ✡ Wunke Brodersen

lived in the Nordstrand, presumably at Bopslut like his father.

III 2. ✡ Dethlef Wunksen

died in 1566, probably of the plague then ravaging in the Nordstrand.

IV 2. ✡ Jens Dethlefsen II.

was born in 1566 and named after his brother who in 1559 fell in battle in Dithmarschen. He died in 1651.

V 1. ✡ Fedder Jensen

married in 1634 Engel Heimreich, daughter of A, a.

A. Johannes Heimreich, born in Flensburg on August 7, 1586, 1611-1639 pastor in Trindermarsch in the Nordstrand, from 1639 until his death chief pastor at the Old Church on Pellworm, Superintendent of the churches in the Nordstrand, died on November 4, 1664, and was buried in front of the altar. Parents: B, b.

- B. Magister Henricus Johannis (Heinrich Hansen), died in 1600 as provost and pastor of St. Nicolai in Flensburg. Parents: C, c.
  - C. Hans Hinrich Walter, died in 1552 before Metz in the service of the Duke Adolf of Gottorf when the German emperor, Carl V., tried in vain to recover that city from the French.
  - c. Magdalena Thoms. Father: D.
    - D. Thoms Petersen. Father: E.
      - E. Peter Jensen. Father: F.
        - F. Jens Tarkelsen of Neuhaus near Flensburg.
- b. Engel von Bergen. Parents: G, g.
  - G. Jacob von Bergen.
  - g. Engel van Winthem. Parents: H, h.
    - H. Sebastian van Wintehm. Father: I.
      - I. Jacob van Winthem, in 1507 senator in Hamburg, died there in 1514.
    - h. Engel Jarre. Parents: K, k.
      - K. Michael Jarre, died in 1563.
      - k. Engel Kellinghusen. Parents: L, l.
        - L. Harmen Kellinghusen.
        - l. Dorothea von Bestenborstel.

a. Magdalena Bruns. Parents: M, m.

- M. Anton Bruns (Emporus), con-rector in Flensburg, in 1583 pastor in Evensbüll in the Nordstrand, died there in 1613. Parents: N, n.
  - N. Anton Bruns.
  - n. Magdalena. Parents: O, o.
    - O. Nicolaus Kupferschmidt (Cypraeus), born in 1508 in Mönkebüll, Burgomaster in Schleswig, died in 1550.
    - o. Wiba.
- m. Elsebe Dinggreven. Parents: P, p.
  - P. Magister Heinrich Dinggreven, provost and pastor in Hadersleben, superintendent in Wismar. Parents: Q, q.
    - Q. Heinrich Dinggreven.
    - q. Koninga.
  - p. Elsebe Lindenberg.
    - R. Caspar Lindenberg, senator in Rostock, died in 1580.
    - r. Anna Witting.

VI 3. ✿ Reinhold Feddersen

lived on the Moor where between 1676 and 1692 his children were born. His name was given him after his mother's father-brother, Reinholdus Henrici (Reinhold Heinrichsen), and because of its non-frisian, purely German character it was not taken over by his sons according to the customary rules of forming by-names: the "sen" was dropped and later in the IX. generation, the genitive-s also, and in this form it became in the next generation a family name.

VII 10. ✿ Hinrich Reinholds

was born on the Moor on November 24, 1681, and lived there as a halligman until a short time before his death. He died on the island of Pellworm on November 29, 1750, and was buried there at the New Church. On October 13, 1712, he married on the Moor Antje Hanses, born on the Moor October 12, 1687, who died there on December 15, 1748, daughter of A, a.

A. Hans Ingwersen, born on the Moor November 1, 1661, died there on July 6, 1732.

a. Merricht, born at Galmsbüll December 4, 1655, died on the Moor March 25, 1724.

VIII 6. ✿ Reinhold Hinrichsen

born on the Moor October 30, 1713, lived on Nordstrand and died there between December 1748 and June 24, 1774. He married on November 28, 1742, on Nordstrand Anna Nissens.

IX 2. ✡ Peter Reinhold I.

was born on Nordstrand on September 19, 1745, and died there on February 19, 1803. He married there in 1783 Maria Christians, who died there February 11, 1799, daughter of A, a.
A. Christian Pauls in Oster-Bordelum.
a. Dorothea Christians.

X 10. ✡ Christian Paul Reinhold I.

married on Nordstrand May 15, 1810, Christina Margaretha Ketelsen, daughter of A, a.
A. Pay Ketelsen.
a. Anna Elisabeth Wolfs.

XI 5. ✡ Hinrich Reinhold IV.

was born on Nordstrand September 20, 1819, and died there on July 8, 1903. He married there in 1844 Maria Catharina Ocksen, daughter of A, a.
A. Peter Albrecht Ocksen.
a. Johanna Maria Claussen.

XII 12. ✡ Christian Friedrich Reinhold I.

was born on Nordstrand December 22, 1844, and married there Maria Claussen, daughter of A.
A. Hinrich Friedrich Claussen.

XIII 12. ✡ Heinrich Jacob Reinhold.

(See American Members)

VIII 9. ✡ Hans Hinrichsen

was born on the Moor on September 7, 1720, lived there as halligman, and died there in his best manhood on August 17, 1760. He was buried "with wax-candles", as the records have it, that is, his family had two candles with his name plates standing at his bier and afterwards on the altar of the church—the last reminiscence of its former wealth and prominence.

On June 14, 1750, he was in church publicly bethrothed with, and on November 20 of the same year married to Catharina Hinrichs, who was born on the Moor and died on Nordstrand September 10, 1808, daughter of A, a.

A. Hinrich Rickmersen on the Moor, died before August 26, 1760.
a. Dorothea.

IX 14. ✡ Friedrich Hansen I.

was born on the Moor August 21, 1760. He lived on Nordstrand as a carpenter, and died there March 20, 1811. On May 3, 1791, he married there Anna Dorothea Culterian, who died there on November 16, 1833, daughter of A, a, married on Nordstrand June 22, 1760.

A. Friedrich Culterian, died on Nordstrand October 22, 1774.
a. Ingeborg Johnsen from Hattstedt.

X 27. ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen I.

was born on Nordstrand September 23, 1794, and lived there on the southern warf next to the harbor at Engeland. Here, during the storm-flood of the 3-4 of February, 1825, he had to retreat before the invading flood with his wife and his children ✡ Christian and ✡ Johannes to the house-loft while his cattle were drowned and the house utterly demolished. After the flood he built a new house on Hamborg dike northwards of Engeland, where he died on February 13, 1845. He was buried at the south side of the Odenbüll church where a lilac bush planted by his son ✡ Christian in 1901 still marked his grave. He was a thatcher and married on Nordstrand May 22, 1919, Dorothea Andresen, born June 13, 1791, on Jenschenswarf at Dagebüll, died at Osterdeich on Nordstrand September 1861, daughter of A, a, married Dagebüll February 21, 1782.

A. Andreas Bendix Hinrichsen, born in Niebüll, sailor, son of B, b.
B. Hinrich Nommensen in Niebüll.
b. Dorothea Andresen.
a. Catharina Dorothea Tadens, born at Jenschenswarf on October 31, 1757, daughter of C, c, married Dagebüll on November 27, 1744.
C. Tade Diedrichsen, baptized July 6, 1713, in Dagebüll, sailor, son of D, d, married Dagebüll, April 13, 1701.
D. Diedrich Jansen.
d. Catharina Duyens, daughter of E.
E. Duy Jansen.
c. Anna Catharina Jensens, baptized at Dagebüll on December 19, 1714, daughter of F, f, married in Dagebüll on January 17, 1714, daughter of F, f, married in Dagebüll on January 17, 1712.
F. Jens Petersen Müller.
f. Mett Jannens.

XI 21. ✡ Christian Friedrich Hansen

was born at Engeland on Nordstrand on January 25, 1820, and took up

after the death of his father his profession as thatcher. In 1851 he bought and built out the house number 115 on the Osterdeich, where he lived until his death on March 25, 1901. On April 3, 1846, he was in church publicly betrothed with and on May 8 of the same year married to Maria Knudsen, who was born on Nordstrand on January 24, 1822, and died at Osterdeich on January 3, 1886, daughter of A, a, married on Nordstrand August 11, 1815.

- A. Knud Melf Knudsen, born on the Moor on August 21, 1788, and died on Nordstrand on December 10, 1828, son of B, b, married on March 3, 1784, on the Moor.
  - B. Melf Knudsen, born on April 29, 1729, in Wyk on the island of Föhr, was a sailor, studied then theology at the university at Jena from 1750 to 1755, was actuary at Wyk, married on January 16, 1761, Rosina Wedekindt, who died in 1779 and was a daughter of juris consultus and court-lawyer Johann Christopher Immanuel Wedekindt. In 1782 he was nominated as minister on the Moor, married there in March 1784 Maricke Hansen, died there on February 21, 1799, and was buried before the altar. Parents: C, c.
    - C. Knud Melfsen in Wyk, sailor, died in 1753, son of D, d.
      - D. Melf Riquartsen was born and died on the hallig Nordmarsch, sailor.
      - d. Margaretha was born and died at the same place.
    - c. Anna Jensen, daughter of E, e.
      - E. Bonke Jensen, sailor, son of F, f.
        - F. Jens Karstensen in Dagebüll.
        - f. Vollig in Dagebüll.
      - e. Momke Boyens, daughter of G, g.
        - G. Boye Lobsen was born and died in Wyk.
        - g. Anna was born and died at the same place.
  - b. Maricke Hansen was born on October 15, 1753, on the hallig Gröde, daughter of H.
    - H. Boy Hansen was rathmann on the hallig Gröde.
- a. Uske Matzen was born on Nordstrand June 24, 1796, and died there

in 1886, daughter of I, i, married there on June 13, 1782.
I. Hartwig Matzen on Nordstrand, son of K, k.
K. Matz Matzen on Nordstrand, died there before 1782.
k. Elsabe Nissen.
i. Naemi Broders, daughter of L.
L. Broder Hansen on Nordstrand, died there before 1782.

XII 51. ✡Knud Melf Hansen.

(See American Members)

X 28. ✡John Hansen I.

was born on Nordstrand September 16, 1797, and died there on April 20, 1869, married with Anna Magdalena Valentin, who died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1879, daughter of A, a.
A. Christian Valentin in Bredstedt, son of B, b.
B. Martin Valentin.
b. Dorothea Margaretha Baligs.
a. Gondola Aikens from Helgoland.

IX 27. ✡Gondola Catharina Hansen II.

(See American Members)

IX 29. ✡Friedrich Valentin Hansen.

(See American Members)

IX 31. ✡ Maria Wilhelmina Hansen.

(See American Members)

X 31. ✡ Peter Hansen I.

was born on June 21, 1804, on Nordstrand and died there on January 23, 1871. He was married to Maria Dorothea Petersen, who was born in Dagebüll and died on Nordstrand May 6, 1847, daughter of A, a.

A. Haeme Petersen.
a. Elsabe Sophie ———.

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XI 33. ✡ Friedrich Hansen III.

was born on Nordstrand on August 8, 1833, and died there on December 26, 1871. He married Anna Christina Hansen, born on Nordstrand February 22, 1833, daughter of A, a.

A. Volquard Bahne Hansen.
a. Susanna Christiansen.

XII 74. ✡ Volquard Bahne Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on March 12, 1859. He lives there on the Norden and is married with Ingeborg Redlin, born on Nordstrand on July 22, 1860, daughter of A, a.

A. Johann Ingwer Redlin on the Kiefhuk on Nordstrand, born there on April 23, 1834, died there on April 1, 1881, son of B, b.

B. Jürgen Hinrich Redlin.
b. Anna Christina Ingwersen.
a. Catharina Margaretha Jensen, daughter of C, c.
C. Hans Jensen.
c. Anna Maria ———.

XIII 81. ✡Johann Peter Hansen.

(See American Members)

American Members

XIII 12. ✡Heinrich Jacob Reinhold

was born on Nordstrand June 2, 1872, and on May 11, 1894, married there Dorothea Sophia Nebbe. After living for several years on Nordstrand and then in Rödemis (Laufstieg), he went to Kiel where he was from 1902-14 head-foreman for a building firm. In October he was called to the colors and served in the guard-division at the western front before Verdun, in the Champagne, and at St. Mihiel until February 13, 1917, when he was consigned to the reserve-battalion at Berlin, because he had reached the age limit for front service. In August, 1918, he was honorably discharged and came home.

On January 5, 1922, he and his wife set out for Detroit where they arrived at their son Willy's on the 21st. In the fall of the same year they started with keeping bees and in the next year bought 2 acres of land on Telegraph Road, Flatrock, Michigan, in the neighborhood of Detroit, where they operate together with their son ✡Willy the "Reinhold Bee Farm, Inc."

Dorothea Sophia Nebbe

was born on Nordstrand on September 19, 1873. Parents: A, a.
A. Hans Hinrich Nebbe on Nordstrand, died there in 1921.
a. Christina Margaretha Sönksen.

Children:

1. ✡ Willy Reinhold, s. XIV 1;
2. ✡ Henry Christian Reinhold, s. XIV. 2;
3. ✡ Mary Christina Reinhold, s. XIV 3;
4. ✡ Emmy Helena Reinhold, s. XIV 4;
5. ✡ Anny Dora Reinhold, s. XIV 13;
6. ✡ Harry Reinhold, s. XIV 5.

XIV 1. ✡ Willy Reinhold

was born on Nordstrand August 29, 1895, and came with his parents to Rödemis and then to Kiel where he went to the Wicker Public School. Confirmed in Easter 1910, he learned the trade of gardener at the estate Knoop, near Kiel, and in 1913 came to Detroit. To acquaint himself with this country, he in the spring of 1914 went on a working tour that carried him over Ontario to the western part of Canada and to Minneapolis in Minnesota where he stayed for some time. In 1916 he came back to Detroit taking up landscape gardening exclusively and in 1926 established together with his parents the "Reinhold Bee Farm" in Flatrock where he also lives. On March 14, 1917, he was married at Detroit with

Frieda Johanna Strache

born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 25, 1895. Parents: A, a.
A. Johann Strache, born in Westpreussen, Germany.
a. Alma Bursch.

Son:

✡ Robert Reinhold, s. XV 1.

XV 1. ✡ Robert Reinhold

was born at Detroit on February 11, 1918.

XIV 2. ✡ Henry Christian Reinhold

was born on Nordstrand on February 6, 1897, learned the trade of gardener at the estate Altenhof in Schleswig, and in September, 1913, left the old home country for Detroit where he worked in his trade and on January 13, 1922, was married to

Marion Molly Lindeman

born in Detroit on January 14, 1904. Parents: A, a.
A. Frederic Lindeman, born in St. Clair, Michigan, died October 9, 1920.
a. Minnie Stevenson, born in Detroit.

Children:

1. ✡ Donald Ernest Reinhold, s. XV 2;
2. ✡ Dorothy May Reinhold, s. XV 3.

XV 2. ✡ Donald Ernest Reinhold

was born in Detroit, 8095 Longworth Ave., on May 14, 1923.

XV 3. ✡ Dorothy May Reinhold

was born in Detroit, 8095 Longworth Ave., on October 1, 1926.

XIV 3. ✡ Mary Christina Reinhold

was born on Nordstrand on August 25, 1898, and married in Kiel on February 11, 1920, Adolf Frohriep, born November 18, 1897 in Kiel. They came to Detroit in 1923.

Daughter:

Dorothea Frohriep, born in Kiel on January 27, 1921, died there at the age of 11 weeks.

XIV 4. ✡ Emmy Helena Reinhold

was born in Rödemis on May 22, 1900, and came to Detroit from Kiel in 1923.

XIV 13. ✡ Anny Dorothea Reinhold

was born in Kiel on August 14, 1901, came with her sister ✡ Emmy to Detroit, and married here on July 31, 1926, Max Voss, born in Kiel in December 16, 1902, came to America in October, 1924.

XIV 5. ✡ Harry Reinhold

born in Kiel on March 24, 1906, died there at the age of 4 years, 5 months, and 13 days.

XII 51. ✡ Knud Melf Hansen

was born on the Osterdeich on Nordstrand May 4, 1858, and baptized there on June 6th. After going to school at Odenbüll, Herrendeich, and in the Elisabeth-Sophien-Koog on Nordstrand, he was sent by his parents to Pellworm where he was in the house and in the class-room of chief teacher Koch from Michaelis 1871 till Easter 1874 when he was confirmed at the New Church by Rev. Wiedemann. October 1 of the same year he became assistant teacher in the school at Westre, near Tondern, and Easter 1875 teacher of the elementary class at the neighboring Süderlügm. Here on account of overstrain he in May fell sick and had to be taken to the hospital in Tondern. After a short stay at home he began in July teaching again and in fall of the same year entered the royal Präparandeum at Apenrade from which he graduated in Easter 1877, entering the German division of the seminary at Tondern. But here in the fall of the next year he was taken sick again very dangerously and so on September 18, 1879, he reported his intention to leave and on the 14th of the next month was installed as provisional teacher in Ellhöft, near Tondern. In 1880 and 1881 he was instructor in the family

of Hemmgaard in Seiersleff and from July of the last named year to April 1883 teacher at the St. Catharine boy school in Hamburg. In March 1884 he left his home country and went over Hamburg, Edinburg, Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York (April 16) to Chicago where he worked on a farm. He entered then the college at Addison, Illinois, graduated from there June 1886 and received a call as teacher at the Zion School in Detroit, his present place of employment.

Alwine Hermine Petrowsky

born at Neu Oblusch in Westpreussen, Germany, on December 23, 1868. Parents: A, a, married in Rahmel, Westpreussen, on December 26, 1862.

A. Heinrich Gottlieb Christian Petrowsky, born in Sleikow in Pommern, Germany, on April 24, 1841, served in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71, was "Hofmeister" at the Neu Oblusch estate, came with his family to Detroit in 1881 and died there on December 4, 1916. Parents: B, b.

  B. Johann Petrowsky, died in Rheda, Pommern, Germany. Father: C.

    C. ——— Petrowsky, came in the wars of 1813-15 as a Russian soldier to Germany, lived in Sleikow and belonged to the Catholic church in Lauenberg in Pommern. He most probably came from Poland.

  b. Ernestina Hatzkowa, died at Neu Oblusch November 1879.

a. Albertine Caroline Klopp was born at Lebz in Westpreussen on January 6, 1842. Parents: D, d, married at Smolenz in Pommern.

  D. Johann Klopp, born in Lauenberg, Pommern, died in Lebz on January 6, 1849.

  d. Caroline Putzig, born in Smolenz, died in Grabau, Westpreussen.

Children:

1. ✿ Heinrich Friedrich Hansen, s. XIII 68;
2. ✿ Alwine Caroline Hansen, s. XIII 69;
3. ✿ Hedwig Albertine Hansen, s. XIII 70;

4. ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen III., s. XIII 71;
5. ✡ Otto Melf Hansen, s. XIII 72;
6. ✡ Annette Hermine Hansen, s. XIII 73;
7. ✡ Selma Dorothea Hansen, s. XIII 74;
8. ✡ daughter, s. XIII 75;
9. ✡ Heinrich Johannes Reinhold Hansen, s. XIII 76;
10. ✡ daughter, s. XIII 77;
11. ✡ Engel Ruth Hansen, s. XIII 85.

XIII 68. ✡ Heinrich Friedrich Hansen,

born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on September 11, 1888, attended the Zion School up to June 20, 1902, and died on June 26 in Harper's Hospital in Detroit after an operation on appendicitis.

XIII 69. ✡ Alwine Caroline Hansen,

born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on February 11, 1890, attended the Zion School and the Newberry School at the same place, graduated in February 1906 and on May 10, 1911, was married in Detroit to Walter Herman Wurst, born there on August 22, 1888.

Children (born in Detroit):

1. Alwine Dorothea ———, born January 10, 1913; 2. Margaret Helen ———, born August 10, 1914; 3. Roberta Annette Wurst, born September 26, 1924.

XIII 70. ✡ Hedwig Albertine Hansen,

born at Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on September 11, 1901, attended the Zion School and after her confirmation on Palmsunday 1906 the Newberry School at the same place, and on November 23, 1927, was married to Carl Schmidt, born at Magdeburg, Germany, on April 2, 1900, who came to Detroit July 2, 1925.

XIII 71. ✡ Hans Friedrich Hansen III.,

born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on August 1, 1893, was baptized privately immediately after his birth, and named after his father s brother, which baptism on the next Sunday was sanctioned at the church. He attended the Zion School, was confirmed on Palmsunday 1908, entered in September of the same year the Addison College in Illinois, received after his graduation in June 1913 a call as teacher to Little Rock, Arkansas, and from there in 1915 to Portage, Wisconsin. Here, in Portage, he was married on June 10, 1917, to Frieda Caroline Theil, then gave up his profession, went to Detroit in July 1918, where he was temporarily employed in the photographic supplies business of his brother-in-law, Walter Wurst, until on September 5, 1920, he was installed as teacher of the parochial school at Rogers City, Michigan.

Frieda Caroline Theil

born in Marcella Township, Wisconsin, on July 30, 1891, attended the public school and then the parochial school at Portage, entered the high school at the same place in 1910, and in 1913-15 was enrolled at the Stout Institute in Menomonie, Wisconsin. She held the position as teacher of domestic science at the high school in Portage in 1914, and in 1916-17 at the Bethany Young Ladies College at Mankato, Minnesota. Parents: A, a, married in Portage on March 6, 1890.

A. Otto Hermann Theil, born at Batin, near Kolberg in Pommern, Germany, on October 5, 1860, farmer in Wisconsin. Parents: B, b.
a. Anna Johanna Wilhelmina Augusta Groth was born at Portage, Wisconsin, on January 24, 1865. Parents: D, d.
B. Heinrich Theil was born and died in Batin. Father: C.
C. Martin Theil came from Russia.
b. Friederike Meyer was born at Bossow in Pommern, Germany, on March 23, 1834, and died at Batin.
D. Carl Groth.
d. Caroline ———.

Children:

1. ✡ Naomi Esther Hansen, s. XIV 9;
2. ✡ Frieda Louise Hansen, s. XIV 11;
3. ✡ Walter Otto Melf Hansen, s. XIV 41.

XIV 9. ✡ Naomi Esther Hansen

was born at the home of her mother's parents at Portage, 220 West Carroll Street, on June 13, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and received her name Naomi after her great-great-great-grandmother, Naemi Broders, married on June 13, 1783, and the name Esther after her mother's sister, Esther Woehlke. She was baptized at St. John's in Portage on June 23, 1918. Her sponsors were: Walter Herman Wurst, the father's brother-in-law, and Anna Johanna Wilhelmina Augusta Theil, the mother's mother.

XIV 11. ✡ Frieda Louise Hansen

was born at the home of her mother's parents, 220 West Carroll Street, Portage, Wisconsin, on August 19, 1922, 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and baptized at St. John's in Portage on September 17. Her sponsors were: ✡ Heinrich Johannes Reinhold Hansen, and Louise Groth, her mother's aunt. She was named after her mother and after Louise Groth.

XIV 41. ✡ Walter Otto Melf Hansen

was born at Rogers City, Michigan, on June 10, 1925, at half past 10 in the forenoon, and baptized at St. John's at the same place on July 5, 1925. His sponsors were: ✡ Hedwig Albertine Hansen, and Carl Theil, the mother's brother. He was named after Walter Wurst, his father's brother-in-law, and after his grandfathers Otto Hermann Theil and ✡ Knud Melf Hansen.

XIII 73. ✡ Otto Melf Hansen,

born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on August 17, 1895, at half past 7 in the evening, was baptized at the Zion Church on August 25. He attended the Zion School up to his confirmation in Easter 1909 and then entered the Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, but after a year of study followed his inclination and began an apprenticeship in the drawing department of a lithographic firm in Detroit.

When the United States declared war on Germany in 1917, he enlisted before the drafting commenced, was from July to September at the Medical Officers Training Camp in Fort Harrison, Indiana, and was then attached to the 303rd Field Artillery Regiment at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. On July 16, 1918, the regiment embarked for France

on the English transport Miltiades and went over Halifax, Newport in Wales, Southampton, Havre, and Versailles to Clermont-Ferrand, Puy de Dome, in France, where the 3rd battalion, to which he belonged, on the 7th of August was quartered at Beaumont in very beautiful environs.

The regiment was ordered to the front on November 1, 1918, and took its position in line at Dugny, Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, to support a planned attack on Mars la Tour, the 3rd battalion in the Bois de Haudronville. The firing began on November 9 and ended with the armistice of November 11.

On its way home the regiment went over Ambley (Dec. 10, 1918) to Camp de Souge, near Bordeaux (Jan. 10, 1919), embarked at Pauillac April 12, arrived at Boston April 25, and was mustered out at Camp Devens May 1, 1919, ✩ Otto Melf Hansen taking his honorable discharge at the camp in Battle Creek, Michigan, on May 10.

After an employment as inspector for the Michigan State Telephone Company, he returned to his former calling of sign-painting in 1922. He married in Detroit on April 28, 1921,

Ida Alma Kneiding

born at Detroit on March 27, 1896, was confirmed in 1910. Parents: A, a, married in Gross Albrechtsau in West Prussia, Germany, in 1886.

- A. Gustav Adolph Kneiding, cooper, born at Kulm in West Prussia, confirmed in Bischofswerder, emigrated to America with his bride of 3 days in 1886, established the Kneiding Bakery, Fort Street in Detroit, in 1911, and leased it to his son Max in 1922. Parents: B, b.
  - B. Christian Kneiding was born in West Prussia and died there at Zugagenkow at the age of 39 years.
  - b. Dorothea Stahl died at Zugagenkow a year after her husband.
- a. Natalie Herhold was born at Schwalgendorf in West Prussia and died in Detroit.

All the above named ancestors of Ida Alma Kneiding were descendants of settlers from Swabia in the Southern part of Germany.

XIV 10. ✩ Edith Annette Hansen

was born in Detroit, 4072 33rd street, on May 19, 1922, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and baptized at the Zion Church on Whitsunday, June 4 of the same year.

XIII 73. ✩ Annette Hermine Hansen

was born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on April 13, 1897, and died there on the 27th of the same month.

XIII 74. ✩ Selma Dorothea Hansen

was born in Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on March 17, 1898, at half past 10 o'clock in the evening, and baptized at the Zion Church on the following Sunday. She attended the Zion School up to her confirmation in 1912, and married at Detroit on Dec. 1, 1926, Lucius Oswald Burk, born at New Ulm, Minnesota, on Nov. 27, 1898.

XIII 76. ✩ Heinrich Johannes Reinhold Hansen

born at Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on September 11, 1891, at- o'clock in the forenoon, and baptized at the Zion Church on the next Sunday. He attended the Zion School up to his confirmation, entered then the Logan School and after his graduation in 1917 the Cass Technical High School at Detroit. In 1919 he went into the employment of the Michigan State Telephone Company, and married in Springfield, Illinois, on April 28, 1925,

Gertrude Sophie Auguste Engelder

born at Mount Clemens, Michigan, on March 5, 1900. She attended the parochial school and the high school in Springfield, Illinois, entered the Normal School at Bloomington, Ill., in 1922, and was then teaching in the parochial schools at Springfield and Decatur, Ill. Parents: A, a, married near Sugar Grove, Ohio, on November 6, 1891.

A. Theodor Eduard Wilhelm Engelder was born in Olien, New York, on January 21, 1865. He attended the parochial school at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and the public school at Punxsutawny, Penn., entered in 1878 the Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and in 1883 the theological seminary in St. Louis, Missouri, was pastor of the congregation near Sugar Grove, Ohio, from 1886-90, then pastor of the congregation at Mount Clemens, Michigan, in 1914 professor of theology at the Concordia Seminary in Springfield, Illinois, and in 1926 at the theological seminary in St. Louis, Missouri; doctor of divinity in 1926. Parents: B, b, married at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1860.

B. Konrad Georg Engelder, born in St. Leonhardshof, near Derfelden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the age of 18 years, entered the theological seminary in Fort Wayne, Indiana, was pastor in Olien, New York, of the congregations at Pittsburg, at Punxsutawny, and at Hannastown in Pennsylvania. He died at Hannastown and is buried at the same place.

b. Catharina Graf was born at Meyer Mill, Sommerset County, Penn., died at Wellsville, New York, and was buried at Hannastown.

a. Helena Wilhelmina Miller was born at Lancaster, Ohio, and attended the public school and the parochial school near Sugar Grove. Parents: C, c, married at Lancaster in 1870.

C. Johann Heinrich Miller, born at Lancaster on November 7, 1850, was farmer near Sugar Grove, then at Lancaster, and died there October 18, 1919. Parents: D, d.

D. Gottlieb Miller came from Würtemberg, Germany, to America at the age of 18 years. He was a shoemaker in Lancaster.
d. Charlotte Friedrich from Germany.
c. Catharina Blum, born in Würtemberg Germany, on December 9, 1850, came to America at the age of 4 years and lives at Brice.

XIII 77. ✡--- Hansen,

a daughter, was born still at Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on March 27, 1904.

XIII 85. ✡Engel Ruth Hansen,

born at Detroit, 416 (3250) Livernois Ave., on February 18, 1912, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, attended the Zion School and after her confirmation in June 1926 entered the Northwestern High School at Detroit.

XI 27. ✡Gondola Catharina Hansen II.

was born on Nordstrand on May 6, 1834, and was married in Dithmarschen, Germany, on September 9, 1859, to Johann Rudolf Wiebers, born at Neuenkirchen on March 10, 1835. They came to Chicago, lived then on their farm at Altamont, South Dakota, and since 1902 in Portland, Oregon.

Children:

Neuenkirchen on December 28, 1867, married with Wilhelmine Wilke,
lives on the farm at Altamont; 4. Emil Wiebers, born in Chicago on
August 8, 1878, married on September 11, 1899, with Maria Lemke.
1864, married in Dakota to Paul Dittmann; 3. John ———, born at
1. a son; 2. Friederike ———, born at Neuenkirchen on January 1,

XI 29. ✡ Friedrich Valentin Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on July 2, 1839, married at the same place Christine Hansen in 1868, came with his family to Chicago in 1879, and died there on October 20, 1888.

Christine Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on February 18, 1845, and died in Chicago.
Parents: A, a.
A. Volquard Bahne Hansen.
a. Susanna Christiansen.

Children:

1. ✡ Catharina Maria Hansen II., s. XII 60;
2. ✡ Anna Magdalena Hansen, s. XII 61;
3. ✡ John Hansen II., s. XII 62;
4. ✡ Susanna Hansen, s. XII 63;
5. ✡ Maria Dorothea Hansen, s. XII 64;
6. ✡ Volquard Friedrich Hansen, s. XII 65;
7. ✡ Christine Friederike Hansen, s. XII 66.

XII 60. ✡ Catharina Maria Hansen II.

was born on Nordstrand on March 18, 1869, and married in Chicago Melcha Maart, born on Nordstrand January 22, 1867. They lived in January 1921 on their farm at Melstone, Montana.

Children: (born in Chicago)

1. Friedrich ———, born July 23, 1890; 2. Marten ———, born February 24, 1893; 3. Anna ———, born December 19, 1895; 4. Wilhelm Maart, born January 22, 1898.

XII 61. ✡ Anna Magdalena Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on August 16, 1871, married in Chicago in 1889 with Carl Dircks from Hannover, Germany, and lived in Chicago in January 1921.

Children: (born in Chicago)

1. Friedrich ———, born September 16, 1890; 2. Carl ———, born March 5, 1892; 3. Christian Dircks, born October 10, 1894.

XII 62. ✡ John Hansen II.

was born on Nordstrand on November 30, 1873, came with his parents to Chicago in 1879, attended the public school at the same place, and in 1902 signed there the statutes of our family. On account of his health he went to the southwestern states and now lives in Fellows, California. He married in Globe, Arizona, on October 25, 1909,

Josephine Longtin,

born in Chicago on April 7, 1872, widow of ——— Laprise.

XII 63. ✡ Susanna Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on July 24, 1876, and married in Chicago ——— Golburn.

XII 64. ✡ Maria Dorothea Hansen II.

was born on Nordstrand on November 8, 1878, and married in Chicago James Mac Mannis. She lives in Chicago.

Children: (born in Chicago)

1. Friedrich ———, born July 7, 1897, died on September 7, 1897;
2. Alice ———, born December 17, 1898, died on January 16, 1899;
3. ——— Mac Mannis, a daughter.

XII 65. ✡ Volquard Friedrich Hansen

was born at Chicago on January 10, 1882, and died there on October 7, 1882.

XII 66. ✡ Christine Friederike Hansen

was born in Chicago on September 6, 1884, confirmed in Easter 1898, and married there on January 20, 1906, to John Bahr.

Children:

1. Margaretha ———; 2. John ———; 3. Ruth ———; 4. Elmer Bahr.

XI 31. ✡ Maria Wilhelmine Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on May 22, 1844. She was married with Johann Martensen and lived in 1901 at Tinley Park, near Chicago.

Children:

1. Catharina ———, married with Dr. E. Seghers in Portland, Oregon; 2. Johann ———; 3. Rosa ———; 4. Christian ———; 5. Wilhelm ———; 6. Marten ———; 7. Heinrich ———; 8. Gustav Martensen.

XIII 81. ✡ Johann Peter Hansen

was born on Nordstrand on October 2, 1886, attended the Norderschule, and was confirmed at Odenbüll. He learned the joiner's trade in Husum and worked at it in Husum and Hamburg. In Easter 1912 he came to Detroit and worked as a carpenter in Detroit, Chicago and again in Detroit, rented in 1918 a farm in Redford, near Detroit, and bought in May 1922 a larger farm at the Territorial Road west of Plymouth, Michigan, where he now lives as farmer and contractor.

He was in Chicago on May 1, 1914, married with

Antonia Maria Srna

born at Kruch, near Starkenberg in Bohemia, on April 10, 1884, since March 20, 1908, in America. Parents: A, a.

A. Johann Srna, born on May 1, 1857, lives at Kruch, tailor. Parents B, b.
  B. Ignaz Srna, died at Kruch, tailor.
  b. Anna ——— died at Kruch.
a. Antonia Maria Slavik died at Kruch in 1890.

Children:

1. ✡ Frieda Catharina Hansen, s. XIV 42;
2. ✡ Bahne Johann Hansen, s. XIV 43;
3. ✡ Gustav Wilhelm Hansen, s. XIV 44.

XIV 42. ✡ Frieda Catharina Hansen

was born at Detroit, Sylvester Street, on November 15, 1915.

XIV 43. ✡ Bahne Johann Hansen

was born at Detroit 336½ Hendrick Street, on April 28, 1917.

XIV 44. ✡ Gustav Wilhelm Hansen

was born in Redford, Michigan, on September 17, 1921.

Addenda.

Page 13, line 5, "On the 10th of October . . ." to page 13, line 32, ". . . prayers and sighs of the dying" is a translation from C. P. Hansen, Chronik der friesischen Uthlande.

On the 10th of December, 1927, meeting of the society was held at ✡ Johann Hansen's farm on the Territorial Road. ✡ Knud Hansen laid the manuscript of this chronicle before the assembly and the following resolutions were adopted: To accept the manuscript and to have it printed; to authorize the officers to issue shares of $10.00 each, redeemable by the society, for financing the printing; to give a free (unbound) copy of the printed chronicle to every purchaser of a share; and to set the price of the chronicle (unbound) at $3.00 a copy.

The paper used in this Chronicle is Byron & Weston Linen Ledger, size 17 x 28 in., sheet folded to 16 pages of 7 x 8½ in., weight of ream 35½ pounds. The same paper or a similar kind is recommended for the continuation.

The page-numbering for the continuation beginning with —65— is best done on the upper margin.

Translation of that part of Heimreich's genealogical table that contains the genealogy of ✡Broder Mumsen's descendants and the ancestors of Follich Backens, the other part being here of no consequence.

been, whose descendants partly even at this time are living in this country, and is their genealogy as follows:

Broder Mumsen, who also is descended from these virgins of Rungholt, his children were

Backe Bojing, was appointed governor instead of Leve Tadsen, and was slain at the salt-house when he came home in 1521, his coat of arms was a crowned heart pierced by 2 arrows, his son

Fridericus Backsen, who would not accept the governorship, his children

Wuncke Brodersen, whose sons	Mummius Brodersen, was canon at Schleswig	Boje Brodersen, who married...........Follich Backens. thereof

—— commander, slain in the Dithmarscher feud.	Detlef, died in 1566	Broder, his son	Backe, his children

Jens Detlefsen, born 1566, died 1651, thereof	Broderus Boisen, court-councellor	Cathrin who married 1. Magister Bocatio Haisen in 1609, 2. Hans Levesen in Pellworm 1617.	Leve Backsen.	Broder Backsen.

Fedder Jensen, who married my sister Engel in 1634.	Petrus Boisen, subconrector in Husum.

"Mumsem" in the original is a misprint of "Mumsen", "Backus" of "Backens".

Explanations to the Maps

The Nordstrand 1634 (red) and its Remnants 1878 (black).

This map is a double-print of the two maps next following and shows clearly the enormous loss through the flood of 1634. It was reproduced in the Year-book of the North Frisian Society, vol. 10, p. 32, Husum 1923; in a pamphlet "The Dedication of the Lither Sluice" published by the island of Nordstrand in 1822; and on a reduced scale on an edition of private postal cards issued in 1924.

The Nordstrand 1634. Sketch by Knud Hansen.

━━━━━ = dike; the outer dike line is called the sea-dike, the inner lines, former sea-dikes, are mostly used as ways and instead of warfs for buildings.
————— = not by dikes protected land, hallig.
o with cross = church.
o without cross = destroyed church.
multiplication-sign = windmill.
Koog, K. = area of land surrounded and protected by dikes.
Siel = sluice through the sea-dikes to permit the inland water to flow out to sea at ebb-tide; most of the siels are used as harbors.
Das Moor = the moor, now hallig Nordstrandischmoor.
Morsumfähre = ferry between Morsum and the mainland.

Moordeich = moor dike, a dike running through the middle of the eastern part of the island.
Hoher Deich = high dike.
Holmer See = Holmer sea.
Beckstrom = Beckstream.

THE REMNANTS OF THE NORDSTRAND 1878. REDUCED FROM THE ORDNANCE-SURVEY MAP.

It shows the new Nordstrand with Pohnshallig, hallig Südfall (in its western point the site of the old Rungholt), Pellworm, Nordstrandischmoor, part of the hallig Hooge, and to the east two small parts of the mainland coast.
Norderhever = Fallstream.
Rungholt Sand = a sand-bank between Nordstrand and Pellworm that is moving in a northeasterly direction.
The hallig of the eastern part of Nordstrand including Pohnshallig was inclosed by a dike that was finished in 1924 and is now the Pohnshalligkoog.
Since 1907 a dam connected Pohnshallig with the nearest point of the mainland, the Hattstedter koog.

BOPSLUT AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD. ENLARGED COPY FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, VOL. 42.

This is a section of a map of the Nordstrand by Johann Berens, a Hollander, made before the flood in the summer of 1634, revised by him in 1637 after the flood, and discovered in the archives at Utrecht in recent years.
Bubsloot = Bopslut.
Conningsbul = Königsbüll.
Moer dyck = Moor dike.
De Hooghe Moer = the High Moor.

Continuation of this Chronicle by the Members

This chronicle relates the happenings in our American families down to the close of the year 1927 but as every year, and almost every day, brings that which ought to be recorded, it would soon be incomplete and without connection with the living if not each of our families enters in its copy from time to time all that happened in that family since the last entering. For this purpose the following blank leaves are inserted: they are to be filled by the hand of someone in each family in which the chronicle is handed down from generation to generation.

What is to be recorded is shown by the printed part especially by the section about American members, but though that part had to be limited to a certain extent—there is no limit for the writer in this continuation as long as he (or she) is writing about the own family.

For families connected by marriage with the Broder Mumsen Family and having no family records of their own here is offered an opportunity to begin and to continue such records.

It will be advisable for the writers to observe as much as possible the following rules:

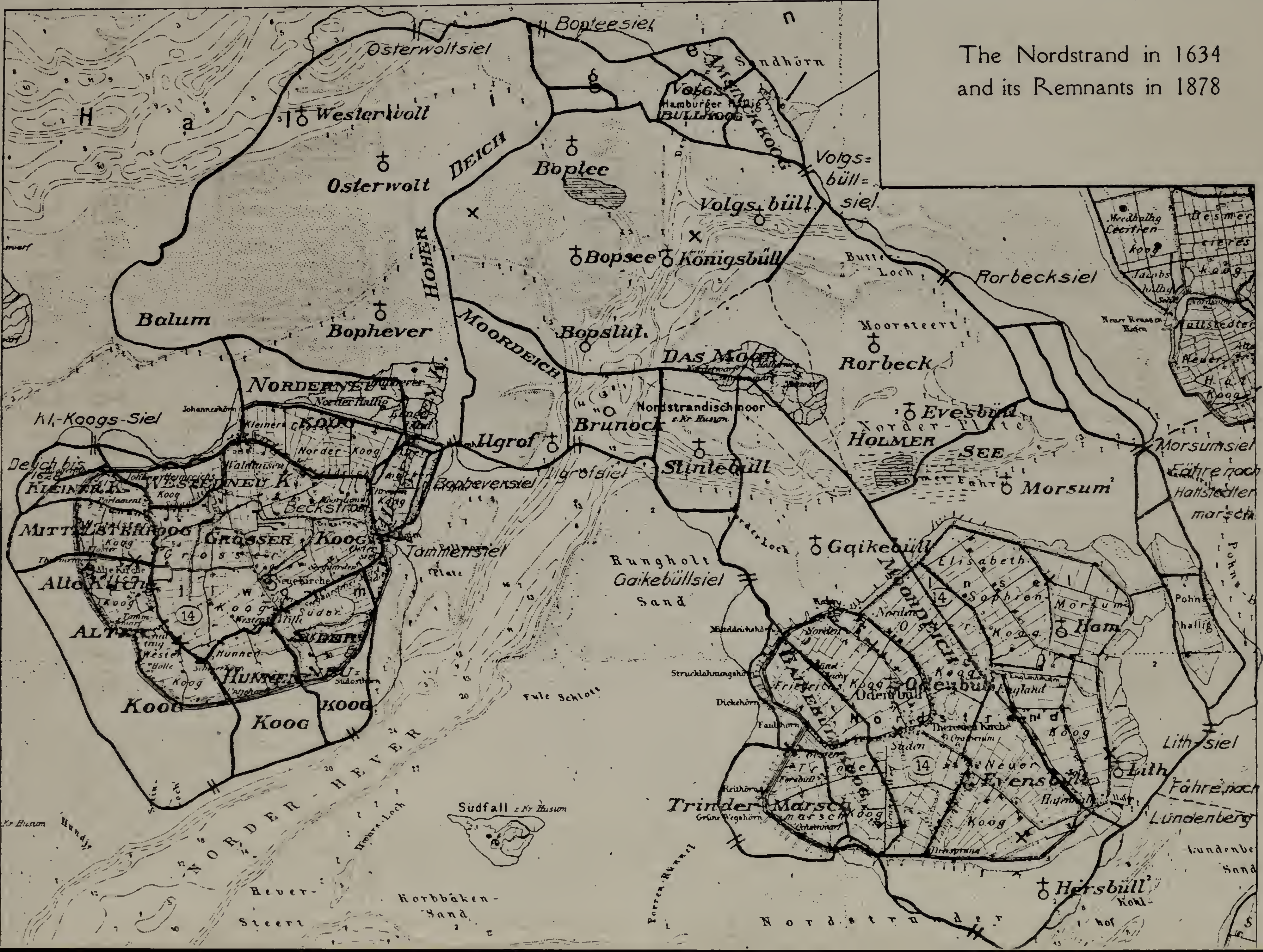
> The page-numbering of the printed part is to be continued on the written pages, the first written page taking the number following that of the last printed page.
>
> In referring to names of persons mentioned before in the chronicle, either in the printed part or in the written, the writer should state this by adding: (see page —).

The names of such members of the Broder Mumsen Family that are mentioned in the printed part should be written as given there—full names behind their identification number; members not mentioned there are to be written with their full names and the Roman figure of their generation only until the secretary of the family reports what number they take in the family register.

The different items are best to be written in the form of annals, that is, related in their order of time, and for clearness' and precision's sake it is preferable for the writer to speak in the first person stating unmistakably his (or her) personality before (or after) writing of the records.

If these blank leaves are used in this way and the time should come that the 100 copies of this edition are all taken up, then such continuances will be an ideal source of records for an enlarged second edition of this chronicle.

The Nordstrand in 1634
and its Remnants in 1878


Bopleesiel
Osterwoltsiel
Sandhörn
Hamburger Hallig
Volgsbüll=siel
Westerwoll
Osterwolt
HOHER DEICH
Boplee
Volgsbüll
Bopsee
Königsbüll
Butte Loch
Rorbecksiel
Balum
Bophever
MOORDEICH
Bopslut
DAS MOOR
Moorsteert
Rorbeck
Evesbüll
Norder-Plate
HOLMER SEE
Morsumsiel
Fähre nach Hattstedter marsch
Morsum
Kl.-Koogs-Siel
NORDERNEUER KOOG
Norder Hallig
Nordstrandischmoor
Brunock
Ilgrof
Ilgrofsiel
Stintebüll
Deich bis 1628
Norder-Koog
Bopheversiel
Beckstrom
MITTELSTER KOOG
GROSSER KOOG
Tammensiel
Gaikebüll
Rungholt
Gaikebüllsiel
Sand
Elisabeth
Sophien-Koog
Morsum
Ham
Alte Kirche
Süder
Fule Schlott
Friedrichs Koog
Odenbüll
Nordstrand
Evensbüll
Lith
Lithsiel
Fähre nach Lündenberg
Süderoog
Trinder Marsch
Koog
NORDER HEVER
Südfall
Hever-Steert
Korbbäken-Sand
Norderoog
Nordstrander
Heirsbüll
Pohnshallig